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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE, *Editor*

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MRS. FRANK L. NASON, *National Chairman,
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Miss Katharine Matthies, Corresponding Secretary General, representing the President General, presents D. A. R. award of \$100 War Bond to Cadet John Paul Oberski at the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut.

The President General's Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

SCHOOL BELLS will soon be ringing again throughout our land, and our thoughts center upon our children, for they are always our first responsibility.

Our greatest concern is for the welfare of "Young America" and we should make it our business to see that the conditions in our schools and our communities are such that only the right kind of citizenship may be developed. "Education is the chief defense of nations"—education of our Youth in Americanism, in patriotism, in spiritual values and in all of those things which make for an "enlightened public opinion."

Out of the chaos and distress of war, one great good at least, has arisen and that is our increased community consciousness. This asset should be cherished throughout peace years. This awakened concern for others has welded our country together in firm bonds of common interests.

We have learned to give anxious thought to the children of the community, to guard their interests and to see that they are properly sheltered, fed, taught and trained and above all, protected from evil.

This interest must be retained in peace years if we are to eliminate juvenile delinquency and to promote the happiness and welfare of our communities. We are gratified to learn that the program so ably presented by our own Chaplain General, Mrs. Willard Steele, in the fall of 1944 regarding recreation and instruction for the control of juvenile delinquency, is now being sponsored by other groups with the same objective in mind. It indicates an awakened interest throughout our land in this vital and all-important work, which has always been of primary importance, to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Steele's suggestions are in the Brochure, which should be in the hands of all Chapter Regents and Chairmen in August.

Young people should be kept busy with useful, wholesome activities. Arts and handicrafts, so important in the early years of our Nation, have been revived in many communities and the day of the hand-wrought is with us again. Our hands have become useful again in service to our country, our families and our communities. Handwork is also being used in Occupational Therapy for treatment of our Service men and women. I wish you could see some of the exquisite weaving being done by patients at Ellis Island through aid given by our own Society! I am the proud possessor of the loveliest handbag I have ever seen, made and presented by a patient there.

Our joint efforts assembled for war service should be used in peace time unity to promote the general welfare of our country.

As we face the brave new world to be, after complete victory is ours, let us be careful to lose nothing that was learned in the days of war.

Our national heritage is something for which we must pay in service, in peace or in war alike.

Let us stand firmly on the principle that the men and women who faced the foe on the battlefields or on the home fronts did so to preserve the traditions of this Nation and to keep it in line with the high resolves of the Founding Fathers.

September 17th is the day set aside for the observance of Constitution Day. It seems highly appropriate and opportune that this date should occur in the month of "new beginnings" for our school children, for as plans are made for their scholastic courses, the study of the Constitution will also have its place in the very beginning of the fall term.

Chapters and individual D. A. R. should see to it that the children of their communities, returning to school, are taught to study the Constitution—our Bill of Rights and the Bible.

Yes, education is their greatest asset in their future lives and it must not be put aside for paid work, no matter what the family need may be or how high the wages may be at the moment.

With my constant thought and prayer for your success in all your undertakings, I am,

Faithfully yours,

May E. Talmadge

President General,
N. S. D. A. R.

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MEMBERSHIP in the Daughters of the American Revolution came close to the 150,000 mark in April when over 1,400 new members and 182 reinstated members were added to the rolls at the meeting of the Board of Management.

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Mrs. George Washington

Belles of Early American Society

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

BELLES and beautiful women of the American Revolution and that period had a common bond, in addition to a high spirit of patriotism, with their sisters of today.

World War Two women have the same tendency to place a garland of flowers in an upswept hair arrangement or to confine their flowing hair with ornate bands even as the women of early America.

In war times romance and beautiful women have occupied the spotlight along with the nation's heroes.

Women of the American Revolution worked long hours on the home front keeping the domestic fires burning. Still they enjoyed adorning themselves and keeping up their morale by careful dressing even as women do in modern war times.

Women wore bright-colored gowns with feathers, laces or flowers in their hair frequently arranged in the top knots today the vogue of the moment.

When they could not have fresh feathers or did not care to wear their laces there were always fresh flowers to be had in gardens or fields. The pretty young miss of today who has an array of artificial flowers of all kinds to choose from to wear in lieu of a hat or head covering could well copy her revolutionary, or post-revolutionary period sister who looked demure and alluring with a row of real daisies about her top knot or a single real rose in her hair.

No story of the belles and beautiful women of the early days of this country would be complete without mentioning Mrs. George Washington whose brown-haired beauty and sweetness made her the center of admiration as young Martha Dandridge of Virginia and later the very personable widow Martha Custis who won the heart of George Washington and became the first First Lady of the land.

Mrs. Washington was simple in her taste and in her wardrobe as a rule, but she had a real sense of noblesse oblige when she was called upon to take her place as the wife of the first President of the United States. At entertainments she dressed with the elegance demanded of her position.

The galaxy of belles of early American

history were those who played important social parts in the birth of the nation, at the first sessions of Congress in New York and Philadelphia and later in Washington.

Nellie Custis, the granddaughter of Martha Washington whom we think of mostly as the sunshine of the life of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon was only twelve years old when George Washington became President.

She soon blossomed into a beautiful young lady and was the center of a little group of much-admired belles during Washington's second term when the capital was in Philadelphia.

The graces of that era over which many a courtly swain sighed were the lovely Nellie Custis and her three close friends, Elizabeth Bordley, Martha Coffin and Maria Jefferson, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, later Mrs. John Eppes.

Nellie Custis, who adopted the upswept hair arrangements with a soft top knot and curly bangs for some of her young ladyhood was always gay and bright and a real picture in the white dresses she liked best, we are told.

She was an accomplished young lady as witness the spinet to her on her birthday by George Washington, which is now one of the prized possessions at Mount Vernon. There are stories of Nellie Custis singing and playing to George and Martha Washington especially "Hail Columbia" which was composed for Washington's first inauguration.

The Washingtons must have been very fond of gentle Polly Jefferson as Maria Jefferson was called for we are told that she spent some time at Mount Vernon when Miss Nellie Custis and Miss Polly Jefferson were the toast of the countryside.

When Jefferson as Secretary of State in Philadelphia longed for his Monticello countryside, his youngest daughter, Maria, shared this homesickness.

They used to saunter on the banks of the Schuylkill evenings and spent all Sundays out of doors.

They made a pretty picture, no doubt, the distinguished author of the Declaration of Independence and his slender young



Mrs. Thomas Law

daughter who had inherited much of exquisite beauty of her mother who had died years before. She was much shorter than her sister Martha. These two beautiful early American ladies were only briefly at the White House during the season of 1802. They shared in doing the honors. But Mrs. Eppes died in the spring of 1804 and Mrs. Randolph's last visit to Washington was in the season of 1805-06.

To return to Eleanor Parke Custis, the lovely Nellie Curtis of the history of fair women of this republic, we find that her beauty was of the spirituelle and delicate type. Her sisters, Martha Parke Custis, later Mrs. Thomas Peter, and Eliza, later Mrs. Thomas Law, must also be mentioned high in the annals of beautiful women of the nation.

Nellie Custis became the wife of Lawrence Lewis, nephew of George Washington. After the death of Washington she lived at Mount Vernon with Mrs. Washington and took much of the running of the household and receiving of distinguished guests on her young shoulders.

When the capital was established in Washington, Mrs. Thomas Law of a more Junoesque type of beauty than Mrs. Lewis was noted for the charm and grace in which she presided in the handsome home provided for her by the brilliant Thomas Law. Though their marriage life was a stormy one the sounds of commerce and business of the fish market and water front beat about this home today and it still stands.

Mrs. Peter, extremely pretty but who never won the fame for beauty of her sisters, took her place in the early capital as mistress of Tudor Place in Georgetown House, one of the few really fine houses of the days of the early capital now standing and still a center of the social world.

Even more public and liberal-minded for her day than her mother, Mrs. John Adams, and to whom we also owe a debt for her brilliant descriptive letters was Abigail Adams Smith, daughter of the second president of the United States and Mrs. Adams. She was married under the sanction of Right Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of St. Asaph in London in 1786 to Colonel William Smith of the Smith family of Jamaica, Long Island, very important in the social life of that day.

Mrs. Smith's pithy comments on New York and Philadelphia society and her flair for contrasts in her letters on public

matters and public men to her mother are as important in history today as her very striking beauty is in the history of American beauties.

Mrs. Smith was always attired in the latest mode and brought to fashion to this country in early New York, Philadelphia and Washington modes and manners carried in her residence in Europe and mingling in court and social circles.

It was Mrs. Smith who sponsored the curious custom in the turn of the 18th century into the 19th one of wearing hats indoors. This custom was picked up in Europe. She was as varied as each whim in her selection of costume and would appear hatless in a curly wig carrying a muff and again with a costume topped by a huge feathered hat. One picture of Mrs. Abigail Adams Smith painted by Copley shows her with a four or five-inch curly hair arranged much in the fashion we see on young women today and with a double strand of pearls holding it in place. This hair, of course, may have been in the curly wig mentioned by sartorial historians. For the women of fashion of that day wore wigs much as a matter of course just as the modern woman gets a permanent wave or has her hair tinted.

One of the most brilliant chapters in the social history of Washington was written with three sisters who must always be symbols of the grace and beauty of the women of the early Republic, Mrs. James Madison, affectionately known through the ages as "Dolly" Madison and her sisters whom Washington Irving described as the Two Merry Wives of Windsor, Mrs. Richard Cutts, and Mrs. George Steptoe Washington, the Lucy Washington, the very first White House bride when she was married to Judge Todd, Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky in the White House March 11th, 1811.

Even before Dolly Madison took her place in the President's White House as first lady of the land when her husband James Madison became president she had presided at many social functions there and was already famous for her costumes, her beauty and her charm.

She and her sister, Miss Payne, later Mrs. Cutts, had acted as hostesses for the widower Thomas Jefferson when he was the third President of the United States.

When Jefferson came to the White House his daughters were with their families,

Mrs. Jefferson had been dead nineteen years. Mrs. Madison as the wife of the Secretary of State under Jefferson was generally at hand to adjust and with great tact arrange many social situations in the President's house.

The John Adams were the first family to live in the President's House. They were really there for a brief space and the house was unfinished so that the Jefferson administration faced many problems of adjustment. Sprightly Dolly Madison was able to give ease and elegance to the scene by her presence and manner to many functions that without her abetted by her sisters would have been hopelessly unsuccessful. Dolly Madison had that priceless gift beyond all possessions: adaptability and personal charm.

This tact was combined with true knowledge of the world. It was said of Mrs. Madison that she was such a bright light in the social seas of early Washington because her greatest talent was the power of making others happy.

Mrs. William Seaton, wife of one of the editors of the *Washington Intelligencer*, in describing one of Mrs. Madison's receptions, wrote, "Her majesty's appearance." Mrs. Seaton wrote, giving the friendly Dolly a title she neither assumed or claimed "was truly regal—dressed in a robe of pink satin trimmed elaborately with ermine, a white velvet and satin turban with nodding ostrich plumes and a crescent in red with gold chains and clasps around the waist and wrists. 'Tis here the woman who adorns the dress and not the dress that beautifies the woman. I cannot conceive a female better calculated to dignify the station which she occupies in society than Mrs. Madison. Amiable in private life and affable in public she is admired and esteemed by the rich and beloved by the poor. You are aware that she snuffs; but in her hands the snuff box seems only a gracious implement with which to charm. Her frank cordiality to all her guests is in contrast to the manner of the President who is formal, reserved and precise, yet not wanting in a certain dignity. Being so low in stature he was in imminent danger of being confounded with the plebeian crowd, and was pushed and jostled like a common citizen—but not so with her ladyship! The lowering feather and excessive throng distinctly pointed out her station wherever she moved."

Mrs. Madison's history is one which is typically American in many ways. Her parents were John and Mary Coles Payne of Virginia. Dorothy was born in North Carolina May 20th, 1772. When her parents removed to Philadelphia they joined the Society of Friends and Dolly and her sister were brought up as demure little Quakers, and wore the dress of the order.

But it was a pretty face that looked out from the Quaker bonnet and John Todd, a member of the Society of Friends and a rising young lawyer must have thought for they were married and would have perhaps lived happy ever afterwards if the young lawyer had not died.

The young and pretty widow, cordial and gay, won the heart of James Madison. Member of Congress, man of wealth and a Virginian of great social position.

She was only twenty-three years of age and had been a widow only a year when she was married to James Madison at the handsome Harewood estate in Jefferson County of her sister Lucy then the wife of George Steptoe Washington. She became a reigning hostess at her husband's estate Montpelier in the Virginia country side until he was again called to public life. She came to Washington with him and took her place as a bright star in official Washington which has never been outshone.

As a child, young girl and young matron in Philadelphia Dolly Madison had witnessed the birth of the nation and knew the great men and women of her age who placed the new nation on a firm foundation.

In Washington her circle of friendship with even more of the great was widened. She had a vivid patriotism and the power to rise to any occasion.

The first daughter of the President to be married in the White House was Maria Monroe, daughter of President and Mrs. James Monroe. She also had her own particular niche as a belle in the early days of the nation.

This stately seventeen-year-old youngest daughter of President and Mrs. Monroe was in a flurry of excitement as the preparation for her marriage to her cousin, Samuel Lawrence, Gouverneur of New York, went on apace. She held many consultations with her mother and her eldest sister Eliza. This was the first of many other weddings of Presidents' daughters in the East Room of the White House.



Mrs. William Smith

Valley Forge Bell Tower

PLANs for building an enduring stone Bell Tower at Valley Forge, Pa., to house the great carillon there, have been announced by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At least \$100,000 will be raised among DAR members for the project, Mrs. Talmadge said. Within the tower will be metal plates bearing the names not only of Revolutionary war patriots, but also of men and women who served in World War I and II. Mrs. Talmadge said:

"This tower, which will last through the ages, will be dedicated not only to the Revolutionary patriots, who established the American Way of Life, but also to the men and women of World Wars, who have preserved that precious heritage."

Details of the project were worked out by Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, of Santa Monica, California, Historian General of the DAR, and National Chairman of the project. It is expected that construction will begin as soon as war conditions permit. All funds necessary for erecting the tall stone tower are expected to be available by January 1, 1947.

The bells of the carillon at present are supported by a wooden structure which was condemned years ago and which is dangerous, Mrs. Lee said. The carillon con-

sists of 48 bells, one for each State, and one great national birthday bell. This carillon will be one of the greatest in the world. Thirty of the carillon bells were donated by various State organizations of the DAR.

A memorial roll of honor consisting of a wainscoting of three series of metal plates on which patriots' names will be inscribed will be placed in the tower, Mrs. Lee explained. The first will record Revolutionary patriots, the second names of men and women of World War I and II, whose ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers, and the third patriots of the two wars whose parents came to this country more recently.

Over 10,000 names will be placed on the rolls, listed by states, and there will also be a Gold Star list, Mrs. Lee said, adding:

"The beautiful stone structure will provide needed protection for the magnificent carillon, and the roll of honor will pay tribute to the ancestor patriots so dear to the heart of every one of us, and to the patriots of our own time who are fighting to preserve the freedom won for them by those ancestors."

On September 16, special exercises at the Valley Forge shrine will be held by the DAR members in honor of Constitution Day. Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Lee and many high DAR officers will take part.



*America's Badge of Honor
Discharge Button of the Armed Forces*

"I Am An American"

BY CLARA B. BYRD

Executive Secretary and Editor, The Alumnae Association, Woman's College, University of North Carolina; Member of Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro, N. C.

(Talk delivered to new citizens at ceremony conferring naturalization, held in the Federal Building, Greensboro, North Carolina, Tuesday afternoon, June 5, 1945.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

WITHIN the last ten minutes, on this 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1945, you have been declared to be citizens of what we proudly claim as the greatest nation on earth. It is a great honor that has been conferred upon you, carrying with it high privilege and corresponding responsibility. You have become heir to a country in which the Book of Kings has been closed, and the Book of the People opened; heir to a way of living in which men and women are of supreme importance; heir to a belief that the Government, and the officials of the Government, exist and hold office for the service of the people; not the people for the service of the Government. We owe this priceless heritage to the patriots of the past and of the present; to the men who fought and died with George Washington at Valley Forge; who fell at King's Mountain; who fought with General Greene at Guilford Court House; who were numbered with Marion's Men in Southern swamps; but who rode to victory at Yorktown. We owe its defense and preservation nonetheless to patriots, like Preddy of Greensboro, who will return home no more from a foreign shore; to men who never will come back again from Pearl Harbor and Guadalcanal; from Anzio Beach and the Normandy landing; to the men who have followed and still follow Eisenhower and MacArthur, Nimitz, King, and Leahy, Arnold, Marshall; and Anderson of Greensboro. They too will have their final Yorktown.

You who have become citizens of the United States today have heretofore represented other countries with their different beliefs and ideologies. From now on, wherever you may be—in your homes, your places of business, in the Armed Forces, you will represent the United States of

America. I need hardly add that some of the greatest and most honored citizens of this country—men and women whose names stand high for their contributions to Government, invention, science, literature, and the arts—have come, like you, from other lands. With all our hearts we welcome you.

I would not know all the differences between the countries from which you came and the one which today has adopted you as its own. But I should like to review very briefly a few things which constitute the warp and woof of American life; a few things which, blended together, have produced the American character, if I may so put it; a few of the corner stones upon which the greatness of the nation rests, and must always rest.

1. I should like to mention first that as a nation we believe in God. That fact is stated on our coins—"In God We Trust." However far short you may think that we fall in this respect, still the fact remains that as a people we believe in and worship God.

2. We believe in the right of every individual to worship God in the way that seems to him to be right. There are many sects, many religious beliefs in these United States—too many, yes; but as long as they keep the law, they cannot be denied.

3. In America we believe that everybody has a right to opportunity and to individual achievement. If an American is honest, aspiring, industrious, no matter who his parents were, or where he was born—the world is his. On April 12, 1945, a practically obscure man was suddenly lifted to the most powerful and most responsible office in the world; and he is performing the duties of that office with vigor and with wisdom. The connection between the man with the hoe and the White House may become increasingly difficult as time goes on; nevertheless the door is open.

4. As a part of this opportunity for achievement, we believe in education for

all the people. We are in earnest about this. The State of North Carolina says that a boy or girl *must* go to school until he is 15 years old. Year after next it will be 16 years. And he *may* remain in school until he has been graduated from high school—all at the expense of the State.

5. In America, everybody may own property—his own house, his own land, his own shop and business, and nobody can take it away from him.

6. In America we believe that everybody has a right to speak out his conviction, without fear or favor, upon any subject—the Government included. We argue violently and hotly debate the merits and demerits of a candidate for public office; but when the balloting is over, and the president, or the governor, or the judge elected—he is our man. But if he bends the knee when he should stand upright; if he falters and steps back, when he should go forward and strike—we are there to tell him about it!

7. In America, we believe that our newspapers and magazines have a right to print the facts—indeed they must print the facts. It is true we are often confused in the effort to understand what is true and what is false; what is mere propaganda and what is legitimate promotion, and how to interpret what we read. Nevertheless, we guard zealously any seeming attempt to keep from the public what we think we have a right to know.

In America, all this adds up to freedom and opportunity—to live our lives unafraid, and with a chance to burgeon out all that is best within us. It means that if you have an idea—whether it be for a better tractor or a new breakfast food, a book or a symphony; if you have an idea that you want to be a preacher or a doctor, a farmer or a merchant—there is nobody who has a right to say—you cannot do this thing. In America, whatever you want to do that is legitimate, or be—however high that dream,

however far it reaches, if you stick to it in season and out of season, in doubt and in uncertainty, in ridicule or in praise—you can get it done.

We know there are things in America which should be changed. There is too much poverty, disease, ignorance; there are injustices, sometimes dishonesty—these things still exist. But there is a growing tide of public opinion surging against them. We even glimpse the time when the peoples of the world will find a way to live together, work together, trade together—without war.

This is a glimpse of that country of which you are now a part—a great land bounded on east and west by two great oceans, and on the north and south by powerful and friendly neighbors; a land of wide plains and high mountains; a land in which the scientist and the engineer have joined with the spirit of a free people in accomplishing seeming miracles in a hundred different ways; in changing the age-old courses of rivers, for instance, and harnessing their waters to bring light and comfort and happiness to plain people; a land whose far-flung expanses have been brought into neighborly contact through the fast flying highways of the sky.

We welcome you to all of this today. We are happy to share it with you. But we want to impress upon you that to be a good citizen means more than merely to vote or hold property. It means that you must get the personal feel of America, breathe its spirit, love it, work for it, and as you have sworn to do—defend it with your lives, if need be. As we gladly share our heritage with you, we ask you to help us keep it great; help us to remember that freedom means not lawlessness, but discipline, sacrifice, order. We ask you to contribute your time, your thought, your affection, and your effort to America's continued progress—our fellow countrymen!



Treasures of Our Museum



CANDLESTICKS OF YESTERYEAR

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER, *Curator*

*"This Candle burns not cleere, 'tis I must
snuffe it. Then out it goes."*

AN inefficient wick; a smoky flame, accidentally extinguished while removing the "snuff" to clarify it—thus hundreds of years after their earliest development, Shakespeare finds candles still unperfected. And over 200 years later, the candle had scarcely reached its quality peak when it was supplanted by kerosene, gas and electricity.

Candlestick types present a complete and fascinating march of time. Candlestick was "literally a stick for the candle", exemplified by a cleft stick to hold the candlefish, and by provincial wooden holders often whittled by the men of the household. One of the oldest and quaintest of our American lighting devices is the rushlight holder or rush clip (#2), a combination of wood and iron, the two materials used for early lighting equipment. The pincer clip was to hold a rush dipped in fat, but for important occasions, the attached candle holder might vaunt the luxury of a candle. Sometimes adjustable rushlight holders are found, similar to our reading "Betty."

In the early years, iron was wrought with skill and grace into candelabra to hang from a great ceiling beam, floor candle stands, trammel candle holders, and table candlesticks. Our simple provincial design (#3), frequently found in the 18th and 19th centuries, has a lip at one side to hook over the slat of a slat back chair, focusing the light on the work in hand. These were also

known as "pork-barrel" candlesticks and "hog scrapers," as they were used by the housewife when going to the cellar for a piece of salt pork from the barrel's supply, and by the farmer in butchering time to scrape the bristles from the "hog." The low iron example (#5) is a miner's candlestick. In the 18th century, the helix (corkscrew) candlestick (#4) was developed, the socket adjustable upward as the candle burned down.

In the history of both candlesticks and lamps, iron was soon replaced by tin. Our tin example boasts an extinguisher, much to be desired with old candles as it prevented odor and smoke.

Tin candlesticks were in turn replaced by brass, and less frequently by pewter. These were often of baluster design with gracefully proportioned turnings. The second brass example from the right, according to tradition, was owned by Daniel Boone. The small brass holder in the foreground is demountable for convenience in travelling, and is similar to those later used by Civil War officers.

In the 19th century, glass candlesticks were much in vogue. Their close parallel to lamp design is indicated by the use of identical molds for lamp and candlestick bases.

Candlelight has played a great role in religious ritual; in education; in domestic, civic and industrial progress. And through the years, our candlesticks have guided many a beam into a naughty world.

Our American Indians

BY HATTIE STARCHER

WHEN Columbus landed on these shores, he called the native Americans "Indians." This was because he thought he had reached India. The Indian is a part of our pioneer picture. Since the landing of Columbus the destiny of the red man has been intertwined, for good or ill, with that of the white man. He is the human element in the background, against which the achievements of our great-grandparents are projected. Without the Indians, the true life of the pioneer can never be shown.

When the white man first came to this country, he was confronted by new conditions. Not only the country, but the plants and animals were strange. The first attempts at settlements recounts a number of tragedies. The most common situation is of the white man freezing and starving while the Indian lived comfortably. Colonists who did succeed, did so because they learned from the Indian.

The history of the Indian and the white man is a record of which no American has a right to be proud. With rare exceptions the white man treated the original Americans with contempt and treachery. It is not to be wondered at that the desperate Indians, forced back inch by inch, should seek to stave off the inevitable by massacre and guerrilla warfare. In the tragedy of defeat they lost numbers, lost native skills, lost faith and dignity.

It has been estimated that there were a million Indians in that part of North America which is now the United States, at the time of its discovery. Since about 1865 our Indian population has been increasing. In 1920 there were about 270,000 Indians, and there are approximately 370,000 Indians in the United States today. Alaska contains about 30,000 more, including Eskimos, who are of the same race. There are small groups or bands in every state in the Union. Many of them retain vestiges of tribal customs. Eighty-five per cent of them live on reservations, which are located in 35 different states.

The average American thinks he has to go west in order to find Indians; however, there is a reservation not far from New York City. There are more than 3,000

Cherokee Indians in the Valley of the Ocone Luftee in North Carolina. The largest tribe at the present time is the Navajo Tribe in the Southwest. They live on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Indians' conception of land was like our conception of sea or sky. It could be used but not owned by individuals. This accounts for their "selling" their land so cheaply. They thought they were only selling the right to use it for cultivation or for hunting. They had no training in the methods of the white man, and consequently they have lost their most valuable lands.

Among food plants domesticated by the Indian and given directly or indirectly to the white man, are corn or maize, the white potato, which was destined to become one of the world's greatest food staples, many varieties of berries, and tobacco is one of our most important present-day cash crops. It has been estimated that four-sevenths of the total agricultural production of the United States consists of plants domesticated by the Indian and taken over by the white man. Many vegetable products were gathered by the Indians but were not cultivated because of their abundance.

The Indian had few domesticated animals, the dog alone was practically universal.

For thousands of years Indians have lived in the southwestern part of the United States, in what is now Arizona and New Mexico. The Hopi Indians have always been a peaceful people. Their homes are substantial permanent dwellings. The Navajo and Apache Indians wandered about hunting for animals and food. They are purely nomadic.

There are day schools and boarding schools for Indian children and young people. Not all Indians live on reservations and not all Indian boys and girls attend Indian schools. Many of them, especially the half-breeds, live in towns and cities and their children mingle with the whites in the community in which they live.

Until 1887 Indians could not vote or become citizens. Now they can vote and hold land. About two-thirds of them have be-

come citizens. Every Indian born in the United States since 1924 is a citizen.

In the past, Indians have been made to feel inferior to their white fellow citizens. Today there is a strong feeling that they have much to teach us, and that their culture should be protected.

There seems to be two extreme views of the Indian in American history: One that he is noble, genteel and civilized, an innocent victim of the criminal aggression of rapacious interlopers. Two that he is a sadistic, drunken murderer and arsonist, strewn thorns in the path of civilization.

As a whole the Indian is kind and affectionate to his family, never stooping to whip a child, indifferent to any torture

which may be inflicted upon him and meeting death with no sign of pain. Traditionally the North American Indians have been great sportsmen. When Indian sports are mentioned a great array of famous American athletes pass in review. They are headed by Jim Thorpe. In addition to Thorpe, the name of Exedine, Hanley, Levi, Chief Bender, Guyon and scores of others occupy prominent places in the Sports Hall of Fame.

NOTE: The source of material for this article was taken from the *Scholastic Magazine* dated October 24, 1936, the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from an article written by Homer L. Morrison, Supt. Indian Educ. in Washington in 1936.



Prisoners Exchanged in a Home

(BY MRS. J. C. PEGUES, Greenwood, Miss.)

THERE is only one home in America where prisoners of war have been exchanged. That is the old home of Col. Claudius Pegues which is located about eight miles north of Cheraw, S. C., near the North Carolina state line.

It is on the plantation granted him about 1760 and for the past 180 years has been and still is the home of some of his descendants.

In the winter of 1780-81, Gen. Nathanael Greene made his camp near by to reorganize his army. There he was joined by "Light Horse Harry" Lee, the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who with 400 horsemen from Virginia formed the Cavalry of Greene's Army.

From there the American army marched and fought the British under Lord Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, South Carolina.

After the battle in May, 1781, representatives of the two armies met at the

Pegues home; the Americans were represented by Col. Carrington, Chief Engineer, and the British by Capt. Cornwallis (a cousin of Lord Cornwallis) and there made an agreement.

As a result of this cartel Gen. Moultrie, of the American army, who had been captured at the siege of Charleston, was exchanged for the British General Burgoyne, who had been captured at the battle of Saratoga—and officers of the same rank and privates were exchanged.

We are constantly comparing the things of the present war with things in the other wars—their modes of travel, their medical facilities, their tactics—and today we are especially thinking of the liberation of our boys who have been prisoners in foreign lands. Would that our boys who are prisoners today could be treated as well as we treated the prisoners of a foreign country during the Revolution!

Mayo General Hospital

MAYO GÉNÉRAL HOSPITAL, Galesburg, Illinois.—In the dark, early hours of the morning ten white clad figures wait on the railroad platform in the rear of the army hospital. They are all soldiers dressed in the white duck suits of hospital attendants, and they kill the time smoking, dozing or just shooting the breeze.

One, a tall, smiling G.I., sitting on one of the wheeled litters, kids the Red Cross girl. He wants to know how many demobilization points she has. She, too, is waiting for the hospital train that will bring 28 wounded soldiers, three of them litter cases and the rest ambulatory, here for treatment. The Red Cross girl has a basket full of packs of cigarettes and a small cart laden with half-pint bottles of milk. Each new arrival she will hand two packages of cigarettes and as much milk as he can drink as soon as he gets off the train. The chaplain, always on hand to greet new patients, arrives to meet the train.

A warning whistle is heard and slowly the switch engine chugs in with two hospital cars and comes to a stop along the loading platform. Immediately galvanizing into action the attendants begin the job of unloading the new patients, who despite their incapacitated condition and the tiresome train ride, are cheerful and full of questions.

"I'll take some of that milk, as much as you can spare," says one corporal who was wounded by shrapnel one day before the war in Europe ended.

"How soon can I get a furlough?" an infantry staff sergeant with a chestful of ribbons and battle stars wants to know.

Within an hour the 28 new patients have been checked for type of injury by a medical officer and assigned to new wards and the attendants are ready to meet another train, this one carrying wounded from the South Pacific.

The scene described above is almost daily re-enacted at Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Ill., an Army hospital specializing in the treatment and surgery of wounds involving injuries to nerves or blood vessels. Among the 65 general hospitals maintained under the jurisdiction of the Army's Surgeon General, it has been

designated one of several neurosurgery and vascular-surgery centers.

Hospital personnel are many times daily brought face to face with the fact that the war is not over yet. To Mayo General, which has just increased its bed capacity from 1,855 to 2,350 beds, have come or will come some of 600,000 wounded on World War II fronts up to the end of May.

Wounded from the bloody fight for Okinawa are in many of the hospital wards. Casualties from the Pacific war will continue to come here and so will many of the thousands of wounded still in Army hospitals in England and France.

Mayo is large enough and has enough facilities required for everyday living to be called a self-contained city in itself. The layout consists of a large administration building, modern quarters for officers, nurses, WACs and enlisted men technicians. There is a dental clinic, an eye-ear-nose-throat clinic, laboratories, a large modern gymnasium, a chapel, three mess halls capable of serving 9,000 meals a day, Red Cross offices and recreation hall and auditorium, a post office, a motion picture theater for the daily showing of the latest Hollywood films, telegraph and telephone installations, barber shops, post exchange, lunchroom, laundry, cleaning plant and warehouses for the supply of the vast amount of medical supplies required to run a hospital of its size. An indoor swimming pool has recently been completed.

A patient's stay in the hospital is made as pleasant as possible. By engaging in occupational therapy, he can put into use muscles and fingers made stiff from injury. With materials furnished by the occupational therapy department he can make belts, billfolds, or weave small rugs which he may keep for himself.

Nationally known stars of stage, screen and radio visit Mayo frequently to present entertainment for the patients on the stage of the Recreation Hall and in the wards. Red Cross workers promote parties with ample refreshments frequently. To provide both entertainment and what doctors call musical therapy, the hospital has its own band, the 345th Army Service Forces Band, which is featured in weekly broadcasts from the Recreation Hall.

Committee Reports



Juniors Work for Crippled Children

THE bed, table and chair shown in this picture are one of two ward units given the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation at Gonzales, Texas. This was the Texas State Project this year. Reading from left to right are: Mrs. H. Smyth Forester, Chairman of the Crippled Children's Committee for the National Junior Assembly, and Mrs. Carl A. Schneider, Texas State Project Chairman, with one of the young patients, during their recent visit to the Foundation. D. A. R. name plates for the beds were presented at this time and the toys shown here are also gifts from Texas groups.

The response to the project was most gratifying. The goal was set for \$125.00—the price of one unit; but the amount was doubled, due to the interest taken in this local work.

If you have as many as a half-dozen groups in your state, I think you should

find the adoption of a state project the best way to handle the work. There are two reasons for this. First, because all the groups in a state may not have access to a Crippled Children's Hospital or know of a particular crippled child who is in need; therefore, will feel they cannot do anything for the work. Second, many Junior Groups are small as yet, and not too strong financially. They want to take part in several Junior Projects, but as most crippled children's equipment is expensive, they cannot accomplish much alone, so just pass this committee by. If a good live state chairman is appointed for the project, she can choose some project, keep in touch with the groups from time to time and will almost surely get some help from each group in the state. When a particularly strong group wishes to do additional work—well and good.

If you are one of the few states where all of the crippled children are completely cared for by some wealthy individual or another organization, perhaps you can contact the Junior Membership Chairman of some nearby state and offer to help with the work there. The work is worthwhile and brings a deep satisfaction to all who have a part in it.

So won't you lend a helping hand
To all this little crippled band
To throw away the crutch and cane,
And learn to walk and play again?

DOROTHY E. FORESTER
(Mrs. H. S.),

*Chairman, Crippled Children's Committee,
1946 Junior D. A. R. Assembly.*

Junior Membership

I WONDER how many Junior or Senior Radio or Press Committees have broadcast Mrs. Talmadge's July Fourth message? I used it on WTSP in St. Petersburg, and had many fine comments not only from D. A. R.'s but from others interested in preserving Free Speech and Freedom of the Press in our country. If you do not have a copy of this fine article, do get one. It is a message that is usable any time of year and a vital subject to Americans. Do see that your chapter broadcasts it.

Dorothy (Mrs. H. S.) Forester, National Vice Chairman of Press Relations and National Junior Membership Chairman, did not get to Chicago for our Junior Assembly Board Meeting last spring. She was too busy running a campaign in her home state of Texas that has already raised over \$103,000.00, and that is only the beginning. For what? The Gonzales Foundation for aiding crippled children. This is a project

that fits in wonderfully with our Rehabilitation program of which I have spoken in two precious letters. You see this very busy young woman is also our National Chairman of Crippled Children's Committee, and she is really accomplishing things.

Concerning Dorothy's fine article, I wish to add that Florida has accomplished much this year by combining a number of State committees and now has the State Society for Aid to the Handicapped Child. There was much overlapping, and often "underlapping" in the various groups aiding crippled children, deaf and blind children, those with speech defects and other afflictions. Combining them all into one has simplified matters and solved many problems.

Write me at 701 15th Avenue, N. E., St. Petersburg, Florida, with Junior news.

VORA MAUD SMITH,
Chairman, Junior Articles.

Conservation Committee

MANY queries come to your National Chairman from chapter Conservation chairmen, seeking ideas for Conservation Programs and Projects. If you will read this column regularly you will find the answers and suggestions in abundance. For further ideas, read the annual report of the Conservation Committee in the N. S. D. A. R. Proceedings of 1945 when your chapter regent receives her copy.

An especially interesting letter was received recently from Mrs. J. R. McGiffert (of Duluth, Minnesota), National Vice Chairman of Conservation for the Central States' Division. Mrs. McGiffert suggests that having Hobbies is a kind of conservation. Among her hobby collections is a large button collection mounted on paper

pie plates. She not only saves buttons, but donates quantities of the buttons sent to her by interested friends to orphanages and hospitals. She urges that we interest children in "collecting a button string" and adds: "There is nothing like it for interest from youth to one's entertaining old age."

Hobbies are truly a form of Conservation and we are deeply indebted to hobbyists for saving many fine heirlooms and priceless Americana. Hobby collections also add a certain indefinable zest to the collector, promote new friendships among collectors, besides saving and recognizing value in worthy articles. Let's add hobby collections and heirloom displays to Conservation programs this year.

Mrs. McGiffert also includes the care of

books in her Conservation "preaching and practice." To quote her letter: "I strongly feel it would be well to think of other subjects that come under Conservation, and having heard the advice of 'practice what you preach', I am going to write you of some of my practising,—first, of the things that touch our daily living—the care, preservation and repair of books." She writes of her father's library and of being taught to make paper covers to protect the books. When using a large book, he required her to always place it on a table. Now in later years, repairing books is one of her Conservation hobbies. She aids the Rector of her church by repairing prayer books and hymnals, using iron glue, Scotch tape, paper tape and seam binding. What a practical project that all D. A. R. Chapters can pursue! I hope to receive many reports next March from this suggestion.

In Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mrs. Frank E. Andrews, National Vice Chairman of Conservation for the Southwestern States' Division, has worked for years with the Regional Forester of her area and with the U. S. Forestry Supervisor, "to promote and cooperate in the Prevention of Forest Fires Campaign." Mrs. Andrews wrote: "The U. S. Forest Service are urging civilians to help, and I can think of nothing more im-

portant than for us to do so, especially since wood is a vital need in the time of war." Mrs. Andrews has distributed 18,800 copies of Forest Fire Prevention and U. S. Forestry Material in her division through State Chairmen and the state's school superintendents. All schools in her state were contacted with Fire Prevention literature. I urge ALL STATE CHAIRMEN to follow Mrs. Andrews' example. One of my most urgent suggestions for Conservation work *has been and still is* Fire Prevention education to stop needless, wasteful forest fires.

As this issue of the magazine reaches you, schools will be opening for the Fall sessions. Now is the time to interest teachers in Forest Fire Prevention education in grade and high schools in every state. Obtain Forest Fire Prevention posters from your State Forester. Place these posters in schools and public libraries and every U. S. post office in the state. Ask your schools to conduct poster making contests in art classes, and essay contests in English classes for the purpose of stimulating Forest Fire Prevention education. Now is the time to start such work in schools.

FLORENCE H. PATTERSON
(Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson),
National Chairman.

Radio

GREETINGS to all radio chairmen as we start our new year for chapter work in September. We have the go-ahead signal for broadcasting about the activities, ideals and plans of our Society—all of which center around the preservation of American ideals. Our heritage imposes on us the responsibility of helping to maintain the ideals of freedom for which our ancestors mutually pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." Keep in mind this thought of Pierre Eréndell: "Think not that the nobilitie of your Ancestors doth free you to doe all that you list, contrarywise, it bindeth you more to followe vertue." By means of good broadcasts we can do much in furthering patriotism. Let us do our part.

I wish every radio chairman would take our national magazine and so get the suggestions in this radio column; and also take the National Defense News. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon"

(2 Samuel 1:20) but quite a number of state chairmen had no reports of any broadcasts. This year let us be 100 per cent. Let us have "spot announcements," if nothing else. As a sample—a radio chairman in any place can arrange to have the following script broadcast by the local news announcer. Or it can be condensed. Or better still she can arrange to have the regent or some one in the chapter with a good voice read it on the time allotted to the Director of Women's Activities.

Constitution Day—September 17, 1945

This is the 158th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States—an immortal document. Fifty-five of the ablest men from the States met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on May 14, 1787, where the Declaration of Independence had been signed. Washington was chairman. Benjamin Franklin who had signed the Declaration was one of the important members

of this Constitutional Convention. For four months they deliberated and considered carefully all the details for a wise Constitution. "The framers of the Constitution used all their ingenuity trying to invent a system of government that would not give too much power to any one man, or to any one assembly, or to any one class, or to any one region. Each branch—the President, the Judiciary and the Congress—was to be more or less independent of the others. This is known as the 'balance of powers.'"

On September 17, 1787, the Constitution was formally adopted by this Constitutional Convention. It was then sent to the different states for consideration. Everywhere in town meetings, at country stores, and in the homes it was discussed and many articles by able men came out in the newspapers. Delaware was the first state to ratify it and then state after state fol-

lowed. North Carolina and Rhode Island, however, did not ratify it until after the new government was in operation.

We pay tribute today to the framers and to the Constitution itself. The document is on exhibition at the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C. In appreciation of this day let us display our Flag. Children should be taught in the schools the Preamble and every voter should know it. "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD

(Mrs. George Howard),

Chairman.

Junior American-Citizens

THIS is the month when each D. A. R. must decide their course for the coming year. Our war veterans are returning after years of defending our principles of Government. What are you going to do to preserve them for the future? It is up to us now. We cannot look back complacently on the accomplishments of our ancestors and shine forever in their reflected glory. It is what we do ourselves from now on that will decide the fate of our Country. By training our children in patriotism—our system of Government—straight, honest thinking and fairness to others, we will be doing our full share in keeping the peace and preserving the Republic our men have so freely given of themselves to hold. Can you do less after their example? Establish J. A. C. clubs in your schools, **EVERYONE** of them, and in all grades, then you will really marvel at the results.

Miss Laura Cook, the State Regent of Michigan writes me that one of her Chairmen, a teacher (Mrs. Nina Pope of Mosherville), is most enthusiastic over the results she obtained after setting up J. A. C. clubs in her school and wrote her the following: "Before we had a Junior American Citizens club I had to bring up all questions and push each and every project, and the pupils gave as little heed as possible, but with a Citizens club the projects were their

own and their pride. After electing Officers they decided on the committees they wanted and appointed Chairmen which included Safety club (sponsored by the A. A. A.), Red Cross, Hot Lunch, Health and House-keeping. Since each chairman wished to have something to report at meetings, they, not the teacher, took the responsibility of keeping things going. Self management soon reached beyond normal club activities, branching out into school discipline. The most serious outgrowth was one year when several commenced throwing stones at everyone they saw. The others became indignant and brought it up in the club meeting as the natural thing to do. It all led to a court trial before a pupil judge and jury with lawyers for each side. Proper punishment in case a verdict of guilty was returned was agreed upon, after much discussion, between the older ones and the teacher. Beside the practical lesson in self government and in civics for the whole school this, also, marked the end of the stone throwing. Each year dissatisfaction with the luncheon menus and management naturally developed. With a committee reporting every week and opportunity by all for discussion, the criticisms soon ceased. The same was true of other problems arising from being together some six hours a day. A better school spirit

existed. Some of the little ones saw that the basket was passed for waste paper, that the plants were kept watered; the older ones developed interest in more general improvements. Due to their insistence the school board purchased shrubbery which they planted according to their long studied plans. It all required indirect work and suggestion by the instructor and then, when the questions actually came up in the meetings, the hardest thing for the teacher to do was to sit down in a back seat, but sit down she must if practice in self rule is to be gained by the children. Summing it all up, the whole school attitude is so much more alive, reflecting itself in class work as well, that she feels more than repaid for her guidance and patience in promoting J. A. C. clubs because of the decrease in time and effort required in trying to keep the children's interest day in and day out. The

benefits to these future citizens are too evident to need listing."

D. A. R. members that can be the story of every school if you will take the time to explain and promote J. A. C. clubs. Helping school discipline through the children who in turn will be disciplined.

By some error in the June Magazine, the names of several prize donors were eliminated and they happened to be some of the first to respond to the appeal for prizes; they were Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, Honorary President General, Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, Honorary President General, and the State of West Virginia. My thanks again to them for the encouragement they gave me and the joy they gave to the children.

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS
(Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers),
National Chairman.

Stained Glass Window for the Bell Tower

LAST year each member of our Society was asked to give five cents toward a stained glass window for the Bell Tower at Valley Forge and a prize of \$5.00 was offered the state sending in the largest amount per capita. Delaware won by sending 5.2¢ per capita and Nevada was second with 5.1¢.

New Jersey and Arizona each sent 4¢. Vermont and California sent 3¢. Total received by March 31, 1945, \$1,363.47. Total by June 30, \$1,968.03.

A similar prize will be offered next year, when the project should be completed.

FAY ANDERSON LEE,
Historian General.

A Good Example

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM TREASURER GENERAL:

I AM enclosing with this my personal check for \$48.80 together with the list of those whose names to the best of my knowledge and belief are now on your books as members of the Philippines Chapter, D. A. R. Mrs. Arthur B. Powell, a former member, has resigned as your books will show and we lost by death on April 21, 1944, Mrs. Edith B. Stewart (Mrs. Bayard). She died at Leavenworth, Kansas. Her death is an irreparable loss to us.

Fully half of our entire membership are interned in the hands of the Japanese in the Philippine Islands. We have had no word from any of them since December 1941, except that Mrs. Kneeder was returned on the Gripsholm a year ago. We hoped that she would be able to tell us much of the others but unfortunately she

knew but little of them as she and her husband had not been held at Santo Tomas, where we understand, the others are. She thought, however, that all were still living. We hope so and each year have been advancing money for their National dues and quota in order that when they do come home, they may find themselves in good standing in the National Society.

No two of those of us outside the Islands live near each other but are scattered from California, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., and the Canal Zone. This makes it very difficult to keep in touch with all and I shall be very glad if you will check my list with your books and write me if we are now one hundred per cent paid up.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) (Miss) CLARA R. DONALDSON,
State Treasurer, Philippines D. A. R.

News Items

Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam, N. Y.

THE Amsterdam Chapter has completed another year, 1944-1945, with ten interesting meetings. An enjoyable dessert-bridge was held in August, the proceeds of which went to the Patriotic Fund.

There have been five outstanding historical programs at various meetings. The first was an address by Mr. John J. Vrooman of the Division of Archives and History of State Education. With photographs of his own making, the speaker brought before his audience, a panorama of early Dutch and English houses, churches, epoch-making landscapes and historic old forts of northern New York State.

Two sketches entitled "Our Amazing Foremothers" and "The Dutch in New Amsterdam and Fort Orange" were ably presented by Miss Allie M. Van Heusen, a past Regent of the chapter. Tribute was paid to the courageous spirit of these long-ago mothers and to the thrifty, law-abiding and honorable people from the Netherlands who gave to New York and New Jersey backgrounds which are essentially different from the rest of America.

Another feature of interest was a tour of Guy Park Manor, preceded by a resume of the steps taken which led to its preservation from 1913 to the time of the first meeting of the Chapter in the Manor in 1920. Today Guy Park Manor stands as one of the proudest landmarks in the Mohawk Valley. Another was an account of a meeting of the Chapter held in 1904 in the old Voorhees home on West Main Street, now the site of the Griffin Hotel.

In September, it was voted to join the Central New York D.A.R. Round Table. Later on, our Regent, Mrs. Harry F. Ledlie, attended the meeting in Utica, and also in October the State Conference, and brought back to the Chapter most interesting and graphic accounts from each meeting, of the splendid work done by the National and State Societies in wartime projects and liberal financial aid.

Among the Chapter's varied interests and donations may be mentioned gifts to Ellis Island; to the War Project's Fund

in addition to membership contributions, was sent the usual allowance for the delegate's expenses to the Continental Congress; toward the collecting of historical and genealogical records for the national library of the D.A.R. in Washington, D. C.; to the Red Cross; and \$25 to Tamasee for the new gymnasium as a contribution to the school's 25th anniversary, also a birthday gift to our special student there.

Our Regent was honored with a citation and decoration for the sale of \$9,700 worth of bonds in the Sixth War Loan Campaign, and is now a lieutenant-colonel in the War Bond Army.

Mrs. Laura Yates Finehout, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, presented that phase of the work in a very comprehensive talk.

Three young people from the Junior High School, winners of the annual prizes, presented essays and an original poem which were enthusiastically received. Another guest was Miss Gloria Martuscello of the Wilbur H. Lynch High School, the winner of the Good Citizenship award, an outstanding and much-coveted prize among high school girls.

A group of patriotic songs by the C.A.R., readings, solos and piano selections have added much pleasure to our gatherings.

The Business and Professional Group have carried on the Chapter work with four profitable meetings this year.

Brief memorial services were held for two of our longtime members, also for our late President Roosevelt.

Four new names have been added to our Chapter Honor Roll, bringing the total now to thirty-eight.

War Service Records in excess of 750 hours have been earned and sent in by four members, namely, Mrs. George A. Buchanan, Mrs. Arthur M. Hagar, Mrs. Benjamin Wendell and Mrs. Charles S. Ruffner.

We leave our year's record in the hope of building even better for our peace record.

MAUD S. McDUFFIE,
Historian.

Tristan de Luna Chapter

A BEAUTIFUL reception, observing the first anniversary of the Tristan de Luna Chapter of the D.A.R., was held in Mobile, Alabama, at the Woman's Club, Wednesday evening, May 16, 1945, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Max White, retiring regent; Mrs. Edward C. Marty, newly elected regent; Mrs. Julius W. Erichsen, II; Mrs. Clair Goudelock; Miss Martha Dumas; Miss Dolores Marty; and Mrs. C. Ferrell Pearson, Jr., all officers, acted as hostesses and received the guests.

A delightful musical, featuring Pfc. Helen Rollo, WAC, 1st Lt. Milton Transchell, AAC, accompanied by Miss Gladys Ferrell, was arranged by Mrs. Mary Virginia Westerfield, after which guests were

invited into the dining room where they were served refreshments. An embossed birthday cake, in the chapter's colors, blue and white, centered the lace-covered table, flanked by silver candelabra holding tall white tapers. Blue and white hydrangea beautifully decorated the entire house. Mrs. Max White, retiring regent, cut the cake and Mrs. Edmund de Celle, member of the Mobile chapter, D.A.R., was asked to pour. Corsages were presented to officers of the Tristan de Luna Chapter and visiting regents. About fifty guests attended the celebration.

MRS. JULIUS W. ERICHSEN, II,
*Press Relations, Tristan de Luna
Chapter, D.A.R.*

Junior Committee of D. A. R., Cedar Falls, Iowa

THE twelve members of the Junior Committee of D. A. R. at Cedar Falls, Iowa, have had such an interesting year that after having met monthly from September through June they are not ready to take a vacation, but plan to picnic together during the summer, and discuss projects for the coming year. This year they enjoyed a guest-night party, two pot-luck suppers, a Christmas party, a Washington's Birthday program, and a chicken dinner at a log cabin roadside inn, but these social affairs were only a very small part of the year's activities.

Early in the fall the members had a successful rummage sale. With the proceeds of \$45.00 plus half of their local dues turned over to them by the chapter, they made donations to the War Projects fund, the Metal Locator fund, the Helen Pouch memorial fund, to Kate Duncan Smith School, Tamassee, and to the Red Cross.

At each meeting, after a brief business session the members worked hard at knitting and sewing, cutting and pasting up, until refreshment time. As a result they had twelve housewives, twenty-four handy kits, twenty bedside kits, two knitted afghans, four dozen hospital handkerchiefs, and fifteen knitted wash cloths to turn over to the Red Cross, and sixteen scrap books for the Children's Hospital at the State University. A large box of clothing and a

small box of pictures were sent to Kate Duncan Smith School. The group had a credit of 900 Red Cross hours.

One of the members was a WAVE Storekeeper, so all of the members were especially interested in helping at the U.S.O. They took entire charge of furnishing and serving snacks during one Sunday evening period. They also sent cookies to the Ship's Company lounge at the local Naval Training station, and furnished gifts for WAVES at Christmas time. A Christmas box was sent to an Iowa Indian soldier in the Pacific.

At most of the meetings either a Junior Member or a guest Senior Member reviewed an interesting article from the D. A. R. HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, which the committee subscribed for. Each month a letter has been sent to a boy on a D. A. R.-sponsored L.C.I. boat. Meetings are held in the evening to accommodate mothers of young children, and business girls. The average attendance has been ten. Members attend the regular Chapter meetings as often as possible, assisting with programs and teas.

The Chapter is very proud of the Junior Committee. Mrs. Wayne Huntley has just finished her second year as chairman, and Mrs. George Winslow will succeed her.

MRS. W. H. KADESCH,
Regent.

Isaac Burroughs Chapter

A PATRIOTIC program in observance of Flag Day was sponsored by the Isaac Burroughs Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Audubon, New Jersey, Mrs. Wm. D. Richardson, Regent. The services were held in Holy Trinity Lutheran Church on Sunday evening, June 17th, and the public and all patriotic organizations of the community were invited to attend. The pastor, Rev. Paul W. Kapp, and the Church Council acted as hosts to the groups assembled that evening. Special music was provided by the young people's choir of the church, under the direction of Mrs. Gunard Johnson, a chapter member. The invocation was given by the Rev. G. Hale Bucher, pastor of Logan Presbyterian Church of Audubon. A welcome was extended by the pastor to which the chapter Regent replied expressing her appreciation for the co-operation of all those who had accepted the invitation to participate in the services.

Mrs. Elton E. Sullivan, organizing regent, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the

Flag of the United States of America and Mrs. Earl Gottshall to the Christian flag. Mrs. Royden C. Sanders, chaplain of the New Jersey Society, Children of the American Revolution, led in responses of the Psalms, and Mrs. Arthur E. Kittredge, ex-Regent, read the Scripture lesson.

Chaplain P. W. Huntington, U. S. A., who recently returned to the States after thirty months' active service in the South Pacific, was the principal speaker. Through his personal contact Chaplain Huntington was able to present a vivid word picture of the life of the boys in that area. He spoke of their battle against loneliness and homesickness in those islands so far from home as well as the battle against the Japanese. He spoke in highest praise of the courage and indomitable spirit of the men who are fighting to preserve the Nation whose symbol, the Flag, was being honored at this service. Mrs. H. Emory Wagner was chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter

THE saying "Truth is stranger than fiction" is hoary with age, yet the following true story proves that there are some happenings in real life that certainly equal, if not surpass, fiction.

Miss Jennie W. Southard (resident of Beacon, N. Y., and a member of Mahwenawasigh Chapter D. A. R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.), and a friend of hers, took a trip on one of the Greyhound buses. Somewhere en route—at one of the Adirondack stops—the ladies got off the bus and had lunch at the station. Miss Southard left her coat, upon which had been pinned her D. A. R. insignia in the seat. When she returned, it was missing, and though what was considered a thorough search was made, it could not be found. This incident occurred sometime in 1929, so far as Miss Southard can reckon.

In November, 1943 insignia was restored to Miss Southard, coming to her by registered mail from Mrs. Ruth L. Hepner (Mrs. Henry), 157 W. Dexter St., Covina, Calif. The ownership of the insignia was established of course by queries at National Headquarters to whom the number was sent.

The way it came into Mrs. Hepner's possession was thus described by her in a letter to Miss Southard. "The pin was brought to our chapter meeting by Mrs. V. O. English, a member to whom it had been given by Mrs. George Shively, 256 E. Dexter St., Covina. Mr. Shively is a driver of a bus that goes from Los Angeles to Kansas City, according to the understanding of Mrs. English, and at some station when he was sweeping out the bus he found the pin on the floor. Mrs. English being a neighbor of the Shivelys and they knowing she is a D. A. R., thought the best thing to do was to turn the pin over to her. . . . We are very glad to have been of help in getting the pin back to you."

Mrs. Hepner added that she wondered whether it could be possible that Mr. Shively's bus was the one on which Miss Southard and her friend were traveling when the insignia disappeared.

That this was true is proven by a letter received by Miss Southard and dated Dec. 19, 1943. It was written her by Mr. Shively who, by then, was in the armed forces, and whose letter was written from Honolulu on

a U. S. Naval Construction Battalion letter-head. He wrote: "Dear Madam, in a recent letter I received from my wife, she enclosed a letter from you concerning a D. A. R. pin which you lost, and which was returned to you. It has been a long time since I found that pin; in fact I had forgotten about it.

You ask if it could be possible that it was the same bus that you made a trip on in New York. I am quite sure it was. This bus was one which was being transferred from the East Coast to California, and I was sent back there to bring it out to the West Coast. It was a bus that had been in service in and out of New York City, so that is why it is quite possible for you to have been on it some time or another.

The circumstances under which I found this pin were rather peculiar. I had stopped in a small town in Western Kansas for supper in the evening. While the bus was

parked on the street a number of curious people entered to look through it, they never having seen one of that type before. At any rate some one must have dropped a cigarette on one of the seats and the cushion caught fire. In putting out the fire and taking out the seat to do so, I found the pin. Upon arrival at home in California, I gave it to my wife to turn in to the D. A. R., which she did, and, in turn, you got your pin back! It took a long time before you got it, but I am sure glad you did, and appreciate the nice letter you wrote us.

As you see, I am now in the Service and on the other side of the world from you, but it is not such a big world after all!

Wishing you and all of yours a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain, Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. SHIVELY,
MM 2/c Hdq. Co."

Zebulon Pike Chapter

FLAGS were presented to every polling place in Colorado Springs by the Zebulon Pike Chapter in commemoration of its 50th anniversary last November.

Mrs. Merton W. Bogart, Regent of the chapter, said, "The American Flag is a symbol of our loyalty to our country and should influence our vote in protecting our home and our country; and shall challenge our loyalty to our loved ones overseas. Long may it live in the hearts of our country."

Miss Mary Ethel Barrett was the chairman and the other members of the committee included Mrs. Carrie W. Wadell and Miss Eleanor Wharton.

Zebulon Pike Chapter was the first to be founded in Colorado and the fifteenth formed west of the Mississippi. Mrs. Mary G. Montgomery Slocum, who was appointed State Regent for Colorado in 1895, was the organizing Regent. The only living charter member is Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett

who now resides in Berkeley, California.

Mrs. Bogart gave a tea at her home in celebration of the 50th anniversary. The guests of honor were Mrs. Roy D. Lee, State Regent; Mrs. Ernest Steinhart, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Howard A. Lattin, State retiring Regent; and other national and state officers.

Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Honorary Regent, presided at the tea table. Miss Frances Rouse, daughter of a charter member, cut the birthday cake. The assisting hostesses were Mrs. Alrick L. Johnson and Mrs. Saford S. Cheves.

Mrs. Stote, Mrs. Edgar M. Marbourg, and Mrs. Lillin H. Kerr took part in the program.

The musical program was furnished by Miss Laura Eloise Lilley, Mrs. Harold A. Hildreth, Mrs. John A. Hoefer, Mrs. Fred Purdy, Miss Elizabeth Starett, Mrs. George W. Bancroft, and Mrs. Charles H. Straeb.

Rochambeau Chapter

THE Rochambeau Chapter of St. Cloud, France, founded by Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, with the help of General John J. Pershing, ex-Premier of France Edouard Herriot, the Duc de Broglie, the Comtesse Jean de Pange, held their annual meeting the 6th of May, 1945.

We regretted that the State Regent, Mrs. Eliot Watrous, could not be with us but we had from her a telegram of greetings.

The reports of the various members as given on their service cards and signed by me, the Regent, make up such an unusual and brilliant record of war service rendered

that the Chairman of the National Defense Committee, Mrs. Florence Becker, has asked for a special account of the Rochambeau members' services to be published in October in the National Defense Magazine.

As the Regent, I explained that the Chapter has been able to give a beautiful triptych destined for the United States Battleship Washington. The artist whose talents we have been able to secure is one of America's most distinguished painters, Mrs. Ethel Paullin. Every member of the Chapter present approved enthusiastically the choice of the Triptych Committee, whose Chairman I appointed in the person of Princess Margaret Draper Boncompagni. I, myself, am serving on the Committee and Miss Frances Day, herself an artist, who has had her pictures on exhibition in the salon in Paris and is our Secretary-Treasurer, completes the Committee. Beautiful works of art cannot be done in a moment but I think you will agree that the

triptych that our Chapter has chosen is exceptionally fine. The battleship Washington is at the moment known to be in the Pacific, as shown in the cinema, but we hope for a happy conclusion to the great ship's return and to the presenting of our triptych to its Captain.

We have as a Chapter always made gifts each year to the support of Chinese orphans and now we can probably soon be able to continue our aid to the children of French artists, a charity which has always interested our Chapter as a whole in France.

As a member of the Citizens Committee of the Army and Navy, Inc., I was asked by the President of the Committee, Mrs. Junius Morgan, to write a poem regarding these triptychs which have gone to a great many of the camps, hospitals, ports and ships of our Army and Navy.

TRYPHOSA BATES-BATCHELLER,

Regent.

Black Swamp Chapter

BLACK SWAMP CHAPTER at Bowling Green, Ohio, has sent eight buddy bags valued at one dollar each to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

The Regent, Mrs. Arch Conklin, reports that the chapter has complied with all requests regarding new members and has sent boxes and letters on anniversaries.

The chapter has a one hundred per cent Red Cross membership record and sent ten dollars to the local Red Cross.

Many of the members are regular workers in the Red Cross and eight members have more than a thousand Red Cross service hours to their credit.

The chapter has sent ten dollars for

musical therapy at Ellis Island.

A scholarship for Martha Ann Hobson at Tamasee and gifts have been paid for by the chapter.

The chapter contributed five dollars for a tractor at Tamasee. Seventy-five pounds of used clothing has been sent to Crossnore.

One member of the chapter has adopted a girl at Tamasee paying her scholarship and sending her gifts.

Thirty-five thousand dollars worth of bonds have been purchased by the members of the chapter.

There have been one hundred and sixty-seven inches of publicity in regard to the chapter in local newspapers.

Oxford Parish Chapter

OXFORD PARISH CHAPTER of Manchester, Connecticut, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary May 3rd in the Center Congregational Church.

The Regent, Mrs. Crawford, made the address of welcome. Mrs. Crawford is celebrating her third year as Regent. She was presented a corsage of orchids.

Letters congratulating the chapter on its golden anniversary were received from the

State Regent, Miss Matthies, and from many neighboring chapters.

Miss Alice Dexter, a charter member of the chapter who was unable to be present on account of illness, sent a note of greeting.

The daughter of the founder of the chapter sent a note with a check given as a memorial to her mother.

Golden Jubilee Celebration

THE Golden Jubilee celebration of the Stamford, Connecticut, Chapter was held recently at the Auditorium in Stamford.

The honor guests included the State Regent, Miss Katharine Matthies; Vice President General, Miss Mary C. Welch; Honorary President General, Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau; and former Curator General, Miss Emeline A. Street.

Also present were regents and members of the Norwalk, Greenwich, New Canaan Chapters, and from the Governor Winthrop Chapter of Stamford.

Courses made by the Junior committee were presented to each guest.

The welcome address was made by the Regent, Mrs. Maxwell H. Mernstein.

The founding of the chapter December 4, 1894, was enacted by members of the chapter.

Mrs. S. H. Hilliard was program chair-

man. Mrs. Harold T. Williams, narrator, read from the original minutes of the organization meeting.

The narrator gave the highlights of the administration of each of the Past Regents. The first Regent, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Scoville Devan, was presented with a bouquet of yellow roses. A memorial candelabra in memory of deceased members was lighted by the Chaplain.

The Golden Jubilee Committee included Mrs. S. H. Hilliard, chairman; Mrs. Maxwell H. Mernstein, ex officio; Mrs. Harold T. Williams, narrator; Miss Charlotte E. Betts, research; Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, period furniture; Mrs. Ellery G. Peckham, costumes; Mrs. James A. Milligan, music; Miss Mary Higgons, staging; Mrs. Robert W. Green. Mrs. James G. Leach, co-chairman, hospitality; Miss S. Edith Frackellon, ushers; Mrs. William A. Partee, decorations; and Mrs. Robert Dugdale, publicity.

Simon Harris Chapter

SIMON HARRIS CHAPTER of Knoxville, Tennessee, is very proud of the fact that three granddaughters and eleven great-granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers are numbered among the members of the chapter.

Miss Delia Harris, Miss Bertie Harris, and Miss Mary Lou Harris, granddaughters of a Revolutionary soldier, Simon Harris, are charter members.

Simon Harris was born in 1766 in Southampton County, Virginia. He was a fifer in the Continental Army at the age of twelve and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis.

He married Rebecca Davis in 1796 in Greenville County, Virginia. They lived there ten years and then moved near Raleigh, North Carolina, where they lived until 1817. Finally the family came to Knox County, Tennessee, ten miles from Knoxville. The youngest of the family of twelve, Samuel Kinchen Harris was born

in 1818 and became the father of the Misses Harris.

There are seven great-granddaughters of Simon Harris in the chapter including Mrs. Elmore Godfrey, Jr., Mrs. Harry Hitch, Mrs. Mary Harris Johnson, Mrs. Estelle Smith Mynott, Mrs. R. D. Privette, Mrs. E. E. Patton, and Mrs. Leroy C. Train. The four other great-granddaughters in the chapter are Miss Jennie Deaderick, Miss Sophie Kinzel, Mrs. W. J. Savage, and Mrs. John L. Smith.

The chapter was organized in April 1941 by Mrs. E. E. Patton. The charter membership was twenty-five and the number has now been increased to fifty-three.

Miss Delia Harris is the Regent of the Chapter and she and her sisters are engaged in civic, patriotic, and religious activities. Miss Delia Harris and Miss Bertie Harris were affiliated with the Knoxville City Schools until recently. Miss Mary Lou Harris was formerly a business woman.

Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter

GU-YA-NO-GA CHAPTER closed the season's activities with a luncheon June 28th, at the Hotel Benham, Penn Yan,

N. Y., honoring the New York State Regent, Miss Edla S. Gibson.

Regents and members who numbered 48,

representing chapters from Bath, Naples, Ithaca, Geneva, Newark, Seneca Falls, Auburn, Syracuse, and Rochester, were introduced by the Regent of the host chapter, Mrs. J. M. Ward.

State officials present, in addition to Miss Gibson, were Mrs. Stephen Clark Fay, State Director; Mrs. Perley H. Markham, member of the State Friendly Fund; and Mrs. Sheldon D. Clark, State Vice-Chairman of Press Relations.

Miss Cora Knapp, chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, introduced Miss Doris Nielson, one of three girls winning Good Citizenship awards, and presented her with a medal. Miss Nielson gave her prize-winning essay, "Youth Looks at the Post-War World." Miss Gibson announced a State Chairman of a new committee, War Service Units, Mrs. Frank C. Love, Regent of the General Asa Danforth Chapter, Syracuse, N. Y.,

who spoke briefly on the work of this committee.

The musical program in charge of Mrs. F. S. Hollowell included songs by Mrs. John R. Houston of Geneva, ex-State Chairman of Advancement of American Music, and from the local chapter songs by Miss Anna Bush, and whistling solos by Mrs. J. M. Ward.

The tables were beautifully decorated with roses from the garden of Mrs. William D. Fox.

A sample of filled Buddy Bags was displayed by Mrs. Milton Parsons, Chairman of War Work, and before the meeting closed all the bags were filled by voluntary contributions.

The meeting closed with the singing of the official State D. A. R. song.

MRS. J. M. WARD,
*Regent, Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter, Penn
Yan, N. Y.*

De Anza Chapter's Stamp and Bond Sale

FOR three years four members of De Anza Chapter have sold stamps and bonds in the Brawley, California, schools. The first two years we loaned the High School money for a revolving fund and they conducted their own sale making their report to us. This year they did not want aid from us and so conducted their sale separately. For that reason the grand total does not appear to be as large, but the three grammar schools and Sacred Heart (a private school) have kept their average of the two previous years.

This year the D. A. R. members did all of the work; collected the money from the various schools, went to the Post Office and purchased the stamps needed, returned to the school, placed the stamps in little boxes which were returned to the rooms making the purchases.

The Board of Education loaned them

\$200 for a revolving fund, but business was too good to make the fund stretch; so they used that to purchase stamps to be sold in the largest school where the children came and bought directly from the D. A. R. member who was stationed there.

They sold one day a week. This year we were late starting the sale and missed a couple of times because of rain so that we really only sold stamps and bonds for 22 weeks.

The following table shows what we have done:

1942-43—26 weeks—	\$21,343.80
1943-44—27 weeks—	30,480.55
1944-45—22 weeks—	20,586.60 (High School not included)

Grand Total \$72,410.95. The first day's sale the first year was \$17.70; the high day in 1945 was \$2,951.55. We think the effort has been worth while.

General Washington Chapter

IN honor of the eightieth birthday of their organizing regent, Mrs. George B. Yard, the General Washington Chapter of Trenton, N. J., held a tea on the afternoon of June 19th at the home of Mrs. Archibald W. Brown, a former regent. Musical selections were rendered by two young ladies of

the Westminster Choir of Princeton, N. J. and greetings were extended by honored guests present including Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, State Regent, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Second Vice-President General.

Mrs. Joseph W. Thropp, chapter regent presented to Mrs. Yard on behalf of the



Scene at meeting of Tristan de Luna Chapter

chapter a gift of \$100 in honor of the occasion. In accepting the gift Mrs. Yard commented on the growth of the chapter since its first meeting thirty-five years ago when but twelve were present, the majority of these members of her own family. The affection of the daughters for their organizing regent was beautifully expressed in the following poem written by Mrs. William M. Muschert, vice-regent of the chapter.

"A birthday is a pleasant time, a little solemn too:

It takes our thoughts to days long past,
and things we used to do.

Old sorrows stir to life again, and all the joys we knew.

Today for you is such a time, the 19th day of June,

It marks the rhythm of your life, it sings
a lovely tune

Of years well lived, of friends well loved—
kind fate's most blessed boon.

Long years ago you organized this Chapter for us all,

You are to us a Mother dear, and us your daughters call;

So in your birthday joy we want a share,
however small.

To mark this most important date, your daughters bring to you

A token of their warm regard and deep affection true;

Accept it please, dear Mrs. Yard, with all good wishes too."

MARGARET H. BENEDICT,
Recording Secretary.



War Stamps and Bonds

THE Daughters of the American Revolution are manning a War Savings Stamp and Bond Booth in the Real Estate Board Building, 105 W. Madison Street, Chicago. This work is carried on as a National Defense Project of the Fourth Division, of which there are thirty-one chapters in nine counties.

Mrs. Frank M. Wright, 1700 N. New England Ave., Chicago, ex-regent of the Aaron Miner Chapter of Chicago suggested and organized this booth and is the present chairman. The booth opened on March 23rd, 1942. Last week Mrs. Wright entertained all the workers at a luncheon at the Stevens Tea Room celebrating the third birthday of the booth.

Sale of bonds and stamps from date of opening March 23, 1942, to March 1, 1945, are \$341,819.55.

This booth is manned entirely by D. A. R. members; two women are on duty from 9:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. every day except Saturday and Sunday, and are proud of the fact that we have never found it necessary to close a single day since we opened.

The very courteous and friendly treatment from the management of the building and daily customers has made this work a real pleasure and the mahogany booth built especially for the comfort of the workers with a glass shield to protect them from the cold winter air made it possible for them to remain open at all times. They sell to grown folk, to children and regular customers and each is anxious to do his part to help the cause.

The following women are the regular workers:

Mrs. B. B. Adams, of Chicago; Mrs. E. J. Albrecht, Chicago; Mrs. Oscar Coe, Chicago; Mrs. V. M. Hollopeter, Chicago; Mrs. Walter H. Jacobs, Chicago; Mrs. John L. McConnell, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Mrs. Leo Meade, Chicago; Miss Caroline Linsley, Chicago; Mrs. Walter E. Mielly, Chicago; Mrs. Foster S. Nims, Chicago; Mrs. George E. Price, LaGrange; Mrs. Charles E. Shearman, Chicago; Mrs. John B. Swift, Chicago.

The following women are on call:

Mrs. Albert Berg, Chicago; Mrs. Philip Kitsch, Chicago; Mrs. George Parker, Berwyn; Mrs. George W. Rasmussen, Evanston; Miss Zaidee Mitchell, Chicago; Mrs. F. P. McCarthy, Chicago; Miss Lucile Coulter, Chicago; Mrs. Wendell Hall, Chicago.

We have one state Chairman, one regent and seven ex-regents among our workers. All our regular workers are registered bond saleswomen, having taken the required instructions from the woman's division of the Treasury Department. They have received two citations for their outstanding work. Four of the women are eligible for the pin awarded by the D. A. R. for 750 hours of war work, Mrs. Foster S. Nims, Mrs. Walter H. Jacobs, Mrs. Frank M. Wright and Mrs. John B. Swift, the latter having given over 1,500 hours of her time to this project, spending two full days each week.

MARION MARTIN HALL
(Mrs. Wendell),

*State Chairman of Press
Relations of Illinois.*

Regents' Round Table

THE Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution of the Fourth Division hold the only monthly Regents' Round Table in the country. It was organized in September 1929 by the Past State Regent, Mrs. Eli Dixon, who appointed Mrs. Lavinia V. Sclanders and Mrs. Charles B. Pflager co-directors; since then one director has presided.

The fourth division regents, who are members of the 31 chapters in nine counties including Chicago with the largest membership in the state, meet the second Friday of each month at Carson Pirie & Scott Tearoom, with Mrs. Robert M. Beak, fourth division director, presiding.

If a regent is unable to attend she is represented by the vice regent or a member

of her board. Chapter problems are discussed and explanations given by other regents with similar experiences. Meeting monthly the Illinois Daughters are able to act quickly and efficiently on all national and state projects and especially the very important war projects.

Visiting regents, as well as national and state officers, are invited to attend the meetings. Miss Helen McMackin, Vice-President General, is a frequent guest and always brings the group interesting messages to carry back to their chapters. Mrs.

J. DeForest Richards, State Regent, regularly attends monthly meetings, and therefore, all D. A. R. projects have 100 per cent cooperation in the fourth division.

Preceding the regents' round table the fourth division Americanism and National Defense committees hold their joint meeting with the Regents and their chairmen of the two committees attending.

MARION MARTIN HALL
(Mrs. Wendell),

State Press Chairman of Illinois.



Philadelphia Coast Guard Cadet Wins Award at Coast Guard Academy Graduation Exercises

CADET JOHN PAUL OBARSKI, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Obarski of 7245 Charles St., Philadelphia, Pa., received the congratulations of Miss Katharine Matthies, Corresponding Secretary General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who was representing the President-General, for winning the D. A. R. prize of a one hundred dollar war bond for

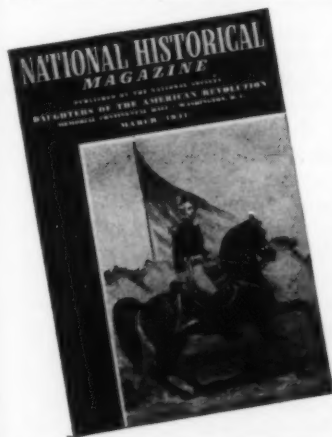
excellence in theoretical and practical seamanship. The ceremony occurred at the 60th graduation exercises of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Wednesday, June 6. Cadet Obarski, now an ensign, is one of 97 members of the graduating class who received their commissions and Bachelor of Science degrees.

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Mary Bird Lake C. A. R. Memorial Tree Planting

ON April 14, 1945, the members of the Mary Bird Lake Society of Children of the American Revolution held a tree planting in memory of Mary Bird Lake.

This society was recently organized in Marietta by Mrs. Helen Sloan. At the time of organization the youngest member was six months old, the oldest member was twenty-one years old. Many of the members trace their ancestry to the pioneers who settled the Northwest Territory after the Revolutionary War. Several are descendants of Mary Bird Lake who came with the pioneer settlers in 1789.

The business and social meeting was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Merrill R. Patterson on Fifth Street. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Carl C. Galbreath. The flag was presented and the Pledge of Allegiance given. "Trees" was sung by Mary Beardmore, accompanied by Marjorie Davis. After devotions lead by Judith Peavy the main part of the program was given over to Dr. Patterson who gave an interesting resumé of the life and work of Mary Bird Lake based on a thesis by Nina Rowland.

Mary Bird Lake was born in Bristol, England, in the year 1728, the daughter of a silk weaver. At the age of twenty she married Archibald Lake, a seafaring man, and they moved to St. Johns, New Foundland. When the French took possession of New Foundland in 1762, the Lake family moved to New York. At the beginning of the American Revolution he joined the cause of liberty. Mrs. Lake, desiring to help her adopted country, became matron of the Army hospital at Fishkill to superintend the nursing of the sick. Mrs. Lake more than once was thanked personally by General Washington. While working in

the Army hospitals Mrs. Lake became acquainted with General Rufus Putnam, and it was through him that the Lakes learned of the new settlement to be established at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. In 1789 the Lakes came to Marietta and lived in the stockade. Mrs. Lake rendered valuable service to the pioneers during an epidemic of smallpox. Mrs. Lake felt that it was her duty to save the souls as well as the lives of the people in the settlement, so she gathered the young folks around her and taught one of the first Sunday Schools in America in 1791, at Campus Martius. Mary Bird Lake, having lived a life full of good deeds for others, died April 27, 1796, and was the second person buried in the pioneer cemetery at Rainbow.

After Dr. Patterson's address a brief social period was enjoyed and then the members of the society adjourned to the Mound Cemetery for the tree planting. It was fitting to plant the tree in memory of Mary Bird Lake in the Mound Cemetery which is the final resting place of so many of the Revolutionary Officers. The Mound dates back in history to the Mound Builders who inhabited this vicinity.

The pin oak planted was contributed by Judy and Eileen McKibben of Pittsburgh, members of the C. A. R., who with their mother were present for the ceremonies.

The tree planting was in charge of John Muscari, Charles Goe, William Harrington, and William Putnam. Each member of the C. A. R. put a shovel of dirt around the tree. After a final prayer, the meeting was adjourned.

(Signed) LOUISE CLARK,
Secretary, Marietta Chapter, D. A. R.

George Taylor Chapter

THE George Taylor Chapter of Easton, Pennsylvania, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a luncheon at the Hotel Easton, April 25th.

The guest speakers were: Mrs. Willard Steele, Chaplain General; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary of Pennsylvania; Mrs. C. Raymond Harned, Historian and Mrs. William Stark Thompkins, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Theo E. Daub, chapter regent, introduced the speakers.

Parliamentary Procedure

"Common sense is, of all kinds, the most uncommon.—It implies good judgment, sound discretion, and true and practical wisdom applied to common life."—TRYON EDWARDS.

COMMITTEES

AS the work of committees is about the most important part of organization activities, and because I have had so many By-laws sent to me for correction which either made no provision whatsoever for the appointment of committees nor committee work, OR they had included provisions for the appointment of committees which, in my opinion, placed too much power in the hands of one or of a few, and allowed conditions to prevail which would eventually result in lack of understanding and lack of harmony.

It is very true that if nothing were done at the meetings of an organization except by action of the society as a whole, that very little work could be accomplished by any organization. So groups of members are selected for various purposes and, in a general sense, the two greater classes called Boards and Committees are the groups which carry on the work to be accomplished by the organization. Now, a board acts for a society in an advisory capacity. Its membership is chosen for a period usually from one to three years. Between the meetings of the parent society the Board has all the power of the former, except as limited by the By-laws of the society. It cannot, however, delegate this power, in any way, or rescind any action of the society, whereas the society itself, unless provided by the By-laws, may countermand action taken by the Board and give it instructions which the Board is bound to obey.

Now, under ordinary circumstances, a Committee is appointed for some special purpose, automatically expiring as soon as that purpose is accomplished, or for some general purpose which requires the Committee to remain in existence permanently, for a certain length of time, one, two, or three years, longer if necessary. There are Special Committees and Standing Committees. A Standing Committee, appointed by an ordinary society or convention, might be likened to "A Board." It is a permanent body and has charge of a

specific line of work, just as a Board has charge of the general work of the society. Special Committees can be readily distinguished from Standing Committees, for they are appointed for a specific purpose and expire as soon as that purpose is accomplished, and their report is made.

A committee consists of one or more persons appointed for one of the following purposes:

(1) To consider and report suitable action upon a resolution or main motion referred to it.

(2) To consider and report back, with its recommendation in each case, all resolutions or other main motions, or all of a certain class, that may be offered during a session of a convention. For example, Committee of Resolutions.

(3) To consider a subject and report a resolution covering the action it recommends the society to take. For example, Committee on the revision of the By-laws.

(4) To investigate a certain matter and report the facts with its opinion thereon, if so ordered. For example, a Committee to find a suitable Site for a Club House.

(5) To execute an order of the society. For example, Committee of arrangements for a banquet, etc.

(6) To represent and act for the society in a certain matter. For example, delegates to a convention.

(7) To receive and count the votes or to receive and act upon the credentials of delegates to a convention. For example, tellers and credentials Committee.

(8) To take charge of a certain class or department of the work undertaken by an organization and to report to it the work done. For example, the Standing Committee of a Society. In the last case (No. 8) the Standing Committees are appointed in accordance with provisions in the By-laws. In all other cases mentioned above, the motion to appoint the Committee is the main motion except in a few cases where there is a main motion pending at the time, which is referred to the Committee and the Committee is given the necessary instructions and power.

Small Committees are usually composed of odd numbers of members, 3, 5, or 7. With an even number of persons on a small Committee, the difficulty of securing a report is increased. If you have a Committee of four, it is necessary to have three present at every meeting, and if all four are present, three must agree to the report to make it the report of the Committee, because it requires three to constitute a majority of four, but three is also a majority of five, so that with a Committee of five, there can be twice as many absentees from the meetings and twice as large an opposition if all members are present. However, it is sometimes an advantage to have a Committee of four because final action cannot be taken if more than one member objects, all the members being present.

Now every organization has the right to decide for itself how its committees shall be appointed. It eliminates a great deal of confusion if the method of appointing committees is prescribed by the By-laws. Whoever appoints a committee has the power at the time the committee is appointed to name the chairman. When appointed by the chair, usually the person first named on the committee is chairman. Unless the power to appoint committees is given the chairman by the By-laws or by a vote of the assembly, she must not assume that power. There being no By-law, if the assembly wishes to give the chair that power in any particular case, the motion to commit should include the words "To be appointed by the chair." No further action need be taken when she announces the names of the members of the committee, and her announcement ends the matter. If not prepared to announce the committee at that time, the chair must state that the committee will be announced later, but a committee cannot act until it has been announced to the assembly.

A nominating committee "Should never be appointed by the president," and this ultimatum is quoted word for word from Robert. If a president is to remain "Ex-officio" a member of all committees, this should be provided for in the By-laws and she should not be a member ex-officio of the nominating committee. When a committee is nominated from the floor or elected by ballot, the first member named may not be best adapted for chairman, and

the committee should not hesitate to elect another chairman, considering at all times the interests of the work at hand. Should the chairman of a committee neglect to call the committee together, any two members have a right to do so, notifying every member of the committee. A committee is not required to keep a record of its proceedings; the chairman should keep such memoranda as she may deem necessary. Members do not rise when they make a motion or speak, nor are the motions seconded. The meeting is held most informally and the chairman taken a very active part in all discussions; she may even make motions without leaving the chair and put them through to vote. Members may make informal suggestions which are discussed and finally voted upon. There is no limit to the number of times questions may be re-considered, and the motion may be made by any member who did not vote with the prevailing side. To prevent a misuse of this informal privilege, it is necessary, however, to require a two-thirds vote to re-consider or rescind a vote in committee. Committee reports should be written in the third person. The report may be signed by every member of the committee agreeing to it. What is in the report of the committee must be agreed to by a majority vote at a meeting of the committee, but it must never be referred to as the report of the majority, always as "the report of the committee."

If the minority wish to present a report, they may present their views in writing, signed by all who approve of them. They have no right to make a minority report, but the privilege is rarely refused, the president merely says, "If there is no objection, the views of the minority will be heard."

The work of the organizations such as ours (N. S. D. A. R.), local, state, and national, carry on work that can best be divided among a number of standing committees. Sometimes an organization will have a dozen or more of these standing committees in addition to the board of managers. The Standing Committees of the National Society are known as National Committees. These National Committees are not a part of the National Board of Management, do not attend National Meetings of the Board, unless by special request of the National Board, and certainly have

no vote on the National Board. Your Standing Committees in the state are known as your State Committees; they are appointed by the State Regent, just as the National Chairmen are appointed by the President General. In your Chapters and smaller groups these appointments are made more than likely by your Regent, and should not be a part of your Executive Board.

It is rarely advisable to adopt or accept (which means the same thing) the report of a committee. No action is taken on a report that contains only an account of what the committee has done. If the report contains recommendations, these should be voted upon according to certain rules and regulation. They may be referred to a committee on resolutions to be incorporated into a resolution, or these recommendations may be accepted or rejected. If they are adopted, a committee can be appointed to draw up a resolution to that effect. In giving the reason for not adopting an entire report, it must be remembered that this includes statements of facts and the opinions and recommendations which that assembly can in no respect change in a committee's report, and it cannot make the committee say anything it has not said. If certain parts are objectionable, the report can be amended by striking out the

objectionable parts. It does not change the committee's report and if the report is entered in the minutes or published, the record must state clearly what the committee reported. If the report was amended in the published record, it must be so stated.

May I call your attention to several pages of very valuable information on the subject of, "Reports of Committees," chapter 25 beginning with page 267 of Robert's PARLIAMENTARY LAW. To the leaders of National, Chapters, State Societies, etc., I would recommend a very careful perusal of these pages on committee work. These pages include a definite outline as to the work of a committee taking action on a Resolution or, a COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. Another important part of this chapter gives you information (6) A Committee to Report and Act for the Society in a Certain Matter.

It also gives you a very definite outline (7) on "Tellers and Credentials Committees."

The "GENERAL REMARKS" on page 287 gives you very valuable information on "Adopting Reports of Committees."

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss).



Thanks Be to God Who Giveth Us the Victory

THE Editor and National Chairman join in the prayers of thanksgiving for the victory which is ours and the rest of the Allied world. Our thanks are first to God and then to the brave men and women on the fighting fronts on land, sea and air.

Every chapter of the Society must do its full part in building a peace worthy of those who have died for it.

In time of war we showed our true mettle as a people, let us now show that we can meet the tasks of peace just as fully.

YOUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE is ready to aid you in every way. We shall be glad to hear of the achievement of individual chapters in this regard. Send us 300-word stories about what you have done and what you plan to do.

Do your best to increase the number of subscribers. If each present one could get just one person to take the magazine for a year it would double our circulation. Will you join the Get Another Subscriber Club as one of your thank offerings for peace?

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: *All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.*

"MEDICAL MEN OF THE REVOLUTION" is a brief history of the medical department of the Continental Army, which contains the names of nearly twelve hundred physicians. This was an address by J. M. Toner, M.D., before the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College, delivered on March 11, 1876.

P. 11: "History records the names of nine physicians who were in the engagement or rendered medical service to the wounded on the 19th of April, 1775, viz: Dr. William Aspinwall, John Brooks, John Cumming, William Dexter, Eliphalet Downer, Timothy Minot, Samuel Prescott, Joseph Warren and Thomas Welch." A genealogical sketch of each is given.

"Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord, fortunately escaped capture at Lexington when his companions, Paul Revere and William Dawes, who with him were sent to rouse the people and inform them that the British were marching to capture and destroy the stores of Lexington and Concord, were taken prisoners. The doctor's horse leaped a stone fence and thus he escaped. . . ."

Names and residence of physicians who were members of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 1774-5, are given in Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, page 60-65, and is a most enlightening history of those crucial days.

P. 74: A list of seven surgeons and surgeons' mates who received land from Virginia for services rendered in the Revolution are named.

P. 103: A copy of the Mechlenburg, North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, adopted May 20, 1775, lists its signers. A list of over two hundred surgeons and surgeons' mates who received pensions and the states from which they served is given. Finally, a list of physicians and surgeons alphabetically arranged giving state and service (pages 117-129) includes over six hundred names. This is

a little used source of eligibility to membership.

Another publication more in detail, masterly description, extracts from contemporaneous letters and cullings from official documents is the "Medical Men in the American Revolution" by Louis C. Duncan, Lt. Col. United States Army, Retired, 1931. Many little-known incidents connected with this branch of the service are given. We quote part of page 172:

"The principal hospital of that portion of the Army under Washington during the winter of 1776-'77 was at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. . . . The rapid advance of Cornwallis soon made the place unsafe for the hospital, which contained two thousand sick and a few wounded.

"On December 1st the Commander-in-Chief ordered the general hospital removed to Bethlehem. The place was then inhabited by a community of Moravians; religious eccentrics who had constructed a large number of buildings somewhat on the order of monastic establishments in Europe.

"On December 3rd the Moravian brethren of Bethlehem were excited by the arrival of Dr. Cornelius Baldwin, a surgeon of the New Jersey line, who rode up to the house of the Clergy and delivered a letter requesting the use of the community buildings for a general hospital. . . . The sick began to arrive in large numbers and in all manner of conveyances. Their sufferings from improper transportation and from exposure to the weather made them objects to excite the pity of less sympathetic beings than the good brethren and sisters of the newer Bethlehem. Some of the sick died while awaiting removal from the wagons. They were placed in the Brethren's House, a three-story stone structure 50 x 83 feet in size, with two wings. [This building is still standing.]

"As the sick were famishing for food, the Moravians supplied them for three days, or until the commissary wagons ar-

rived. On December 7th two patients died and the burial place was selected on the west bluff of Monocacy Creek near the present line of Monocacy Avenue in West Bethlehem. . . .

"On March 27th the orders were received to transfer the hospital to Philadelphia, . . . and the buildings at Bethlehem returned to their owners.

"Reverend Ettwein, who acted as Chaplain, has recorded there were sixty-two deaths during December due to exposure during removal. . . . During the winter, some four months, there were one hundred and ten deaths." (The descendants of those Moravians who cared for these sick soldiers are eligible to membership in our Society. While, like many others, they refused to engage in military service, they did "contribute to the cause of American Independence" at a critical time in our history.

This book was published at Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, 1931. If it can still be secured it should become a part of every genealogical library.

* * *

BIBLE RECORD OF THOMAS MOSES AND ABIGAIL BROWN OF NORFOLK, CONN.

Thomas Moses (Joshua II, Joshua I, John Moses III, John Moses III, John II, John I of Duxbury, Mass.)

Married November 24, 1791, (Born July 19, 1767.)

Died September 24, 1851.

Abigail Brown (Benjamin, Abraham, Tristram, Joshua, Richard of Ipswich, Mass.)

Born August 17, 1769.

Died February 16, 1823.

Children: Salmon, December 14, 1792-November 27, 1874.

Residence: Hoosick Falls, New York.

Thomas, August 16, 1794.

Residence: Morgan, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Ralph, January 13, 1797-July 24, 1819.

Residence: Norfolk, Connecticut.

Benjamin, December 6, 1798-October 5, 1832.

Residence: Norfolk, Connecticut.

Hiram, September 19, 1800-June 5, 1885.

Residence: Petersburg, New York.

Julia, October 8, 1803-June 21, 1844.

Married, Nathaniel Oviatt, Richfield, Ohio.

Betsey, October 1805-September 16, 1898.

Married, Halsey Hulbert.

Eunice, March 27, 1808-April 6, 1861.

Married, George Brown, Brooklyn.

Abigail, October 12, 1810-July 24, 1842.

Married, Lauren Foote, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Ruth, July 24, 1812-June 24, 1853.

Married, Harlow Roys, New York City.

Thomas Moses married Second Caroline Brown, who died November 11, 1854.

HULBURT RECORD

Obadiah Hulbert (III) 1769-1814. (Obadiah II, Obadiah I, William II, William I, of Dorchester, Windsor, Connecticut and Northampton, Mass.) Rachel Burr, 1778-1813. (Daniel, Ebenezer, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Hartford, founder). Married April 22, 1805.

Children:

Halsey Hulbert, 1806-1890.

Daniel Hulbert, 1808-1885.

William Hulbert, 1810-1875.

Halsey Hulbert, 1806-1890.

Married March 24, 1831 at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Betsey Moses, 1805-1898.

Children:

Julia Moses Hulbert, 1832-1916.

Mary Hulbert, 1833-1929. (Mrs. Horace E. Matteson.)

Hiram Moses Hulbert, 1835-1848.

Obadiah Hulbert, 1837-1841.

Rachel Burr Hulbert, 1840-1850.

William Hulbert, 1842-1930.

Eleanor Hulbert, 1844-1850.

Obadiah (2nd) Hulbert, 1846-1849.

Presented by: Mrs. Hollis A. Wilber, 291 South Marenzo Avenue, Pasadena 5, California.

* * *

Will of Isaac Van Metre. February 15, 1756.
Living on South Branch of Potowmack—
Frederick County.

Wife Hannah to have £20 yearly and negro named Hannah. Land in New Jersey with stock thereon to remain under the leases now granted until they expire then sold and money to go to my children, viz: Henry, Jacob, Garrett, Sarah Richman, Catherine Van Metre, Rebecca Hite, Hillita Van Metre. Lands in Virginia that I bought of James Cebrun located by Abraham Hite and Jonathan Heath, 600 acres, to be divided, the upper 200 I give to my son Garrett, the middle 200 to my son Jacob and the lower 200 to my son Henry, where he now lives.

The land I purchased of Michael Heider I give to my daughter Catherine if she is inclined to dwell thereon and if she is not then to be sold.

The 200 acres which is in dispute if it goes to me then I give it to Abraham Hite, husband of my daughter Rebecca, joining his lot and the other 200 acres I give to my daughter Hillita. If my daughter Catherine and Hillita die without marriage or issue then my daughter Sarah, wife of John Richman, to have said land.

If sons Jacob or Garrett die without marriage or issue then their part to go to surviving children.

/s/ ISAAC VAN METRE.

Executor

Henry Van Metre

Jacob Van Metre

Garrett Van Metre

Witnesses

Ebenezer Holmes

Abel Randel

Joseph Carrell

Will proved Hampshire County, Virginia, December 14, 1757. Lib. 12, page 119.

From—Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Volume 32, page 337.

WALLACE, JOHN WIDOW FRANCES

W25897

B.L.Wt.18209-160-55

Cert. No. 20,266. Issued Nov. 11, 1830. Act of Mar. 18, 1818, May 1, 1820. At \$8.00 per mo. From Nov. 11, 1830. Agency Indiana. Service N. C. Rank Private. App. for Pension Oct. 21, 1830. Age 80 yrs. Res. at date of app. Owen Co. Indiana.

John Wallace entered the Rev. Army in Duplin Co. N. C. June 4, 1777 served as a private in Capt. Joseph Rhode's Co. Col. Williams N. C. Regt., marched to Valley Forge and there was placed in Capt. Charles Stewart's Co. also served in Capt. Tartanson's Co. Col. Patten's 2nd N. C. Regt., was in the battle of Monmouth.

While at Fort Plank, King's Ferry on the North River under Capt. Armstrong he was taken prisoner about June 2, 1779, carried to New York and held 11 mos., when he was exchanged, he then joined the Army at Washington's Headquarters "in the Jerseys", was placed under Gen. De Kalb and marched to Camden, was in the battle there and was discharged at the close of the war.

He died Aug. 24 or 25, 1834 in Owen Co. Ind.

WALLACE, JOHN WIDOW FRANCES

W25897

B.L.Wt.18209-160-55

Cert. No. 3540. Issued Jan. 31, 1854. Act of Feb. 3, 1853. At \$96.00 per annum. From Feb. 3, 1853. Agency Indiana. Service N. C. Rank Private. App. for Pension April 1, 1853. Age 69 yrs. Res. at date of app. Stockton Twp. Greene Co. Indiana.

Frances Wallace declares that she is the widow of John Wallace, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed March 18, 1818 and May 1, 1820.

She was married to John Wallace Jan. 8, 1812, 13 or 14 in Tennessee by Mr. King Esq., before said marriage she was Mrs. Frances Meadows, widow of Isam Meadows who died about 1811 in Giles Co. Tenn.

She was born in Anson Co. N. C., her mother's name was Sally Rhory and her father's was Alsop.

At the time of their marriage both she and John Wallace were of Knox Co. Ky., and their 5 children were born in that County.

Children of John Wallace and his wife, Frances: Isaac Wallace residing in 1853 in Newton Co. Missouri. John Wallace residing in 1853 in Newton Co. Missouri. Elias H. Wallace residing in 1853 in Hopkins Co. Texas. Angus Ross Wallace residing in 1853 in Butler Co. Missouri. Eli Hubbard Wallace residing in 1853 in Stockton Twp. Greene Co. Indiana.

Eli Hubbard Wallace, their youngest child, was 28 yrs. old in 1853, ages of the other children not stated.

The soldier John Wallace by a former Wife (her name not shown nor details of their marriage given) had the following children: Ellin Wallace. Mary Ann Wallace. John Wallace. George Washington Wallace.

There are no further data in regard to these children.

The widow, Frances by her 1st husband, Isam Meadows, had 5 children. Said Francis Alsop was married to Isam Meadows in Anson Co. N. C. by Elijah Lowry. Their children: Rhody Ross referred to as deceased in 1853. Mordecai H. Meadows living in Morgan Co. Ind. in 1853. Mary Abb Holt in Butler Co. Missouri, 1853. Job Meadows in Stockton Twp. Ind., 1853, and Lewis Meadows.

* * *

BOWEN GENEALOGY

Copied from "History of the Town of Richmond" by William Bassett

(b. born. d. died. m. married. dr. daughter.)

Thomas Bowen, the ancestor of all bearing the name in town, came from Warren, R. I., 1767; m. Penelope Aldrich, of Northbridge, b. Nov. 26, 1748, dr. of John and Mary, and a sister to the wife of Joseph Newell, and also to the wife of Reuben Randall. Had two children when he came, Nathan and Nathaniel. He settled on L. 14, R. 4, the place now owned and occupied by his grandson, Zimri. The house he built and lived in was on the north side the road, west of the new one built by the present owner. He d. July 12, 1834, in his 91st year; she d. June 10, 1825, in her 77th year. Had thirteen children, viz.: Nathan, b. Sept. 11, 1765; Nathaniel A.; Catherine, b. Jan. 28, 1770, M. Aaron Ballou; Peleg, b. March 3, 1772; Reuben, b. April 16, 1774; Zephaniah, b. Oct. 10, 1776; Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1778; Jesse, b. Feb. 25, 1782; Esther, b. Aug. 29, 1784, d. Feb. 12, 1854; Phebe, b. Aug. 7, 1786, m. Jacob Barnet Bump; Lydia, b. Aug. 7, 1786, m. Jacob Bump, Jr.; Sarah, b. Dec. 22, 1789, m. Gardner Boorn.

NATHAN BOWEN—Thomas—1st m., Feb. 15, 1783, Rachel Stoddard, who was born March 11, 1763; 2d m., Dec. 4, 1804, Lavina Sweet, dr. of Jacob Bump, and widow of Richard Sweet. He settled on L. 11, R. 1, the same now owned by his sons Nathan and Richard, in the year 1783, and in the fall of that year built a log-house, and afterwards a frame-house, on the spot where Richard's house now stands. He d. Nov. 25, 1828; Rachel d. March 8, 1804; Lavina d. Dec. 19, 1851. Had fourteen children by Rachel, viz.: Ezra, b. June 14, 1783; Hannah, b. March 20, 1785, 1st m. David Cobleigh, 2d m. John Harkness; Thomas, b. Dec. 3, 1786, m. Hannah Harkness; Abigail, b. Feb. 13, 1789; Jesse, b. March 22, 1791, m. Dilla Cole; Eleanor, b. April 28, 1793, m. Eli Carroll, had an infant b. and d. April 28, 1795; Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1796, m. Aaron Ballou; Rachel, b. Nov. 26, 1799, m. Barney Ballou; Nathan, jr., b. Aug. 27, 1803, d. young. By Lavina had Lavina, b. Aug. 28, 1805, d. March 31, 1821; Nathan, b. May 7, 1807; Richard, b. March 23, 1809; Eliza, b. Dec. 28, 1811, m. Wheaton C. Jillson, d. Aug., 1842.

NATHANIEL A. BOWEN—Thomas—m., April 5, 1789, Lovice Gaskill, dr. of Jonathan. He

bought of Verney Gaskill, 1799, the east part of the Gaskill farm, L. 8, R. 4, on which was a two-story house, on the spot where Edwin Bolles now lives. Here he kept a public house and store. The house was taken down by Levi Wheeler about 1826, and the material used for the construction of the house now occupied by Jonas Wheeler. Had nine children, viz.: James, b. July 7, 1789; Richard, b. Nov. 5, 1791, m. Candace, dr. of William Buffum, and moved to the Holland purchase; Rufus, b. July 20, 1794, d. young; Olive, b. June 20, 1798, m. Gideon Hix; Nathaniel A., b. Jan. 28, 1801, moved to the Holland purchase. Had also Patience, Marinda, Julia Ann, and Hannah.

PELEG BOWEN—Thomas—1st m., Jan. 1, 1795, Patience Streeter, dr. of Barzillai; 2d m., May 3, 1807, Sally Gleason. He lived on the place next north of his father's, on the part of L. 15, R. 4, first settled by Royal Aldrich. Had by Patience: Polly, b. Nov. 13, 1796, m. David Harris; Phila, b. Nov. 8, 1798, m. Richard Boorn; Betsey, b. March 7, 1801, m. Aaron Whipple; David, b. April 2, 1803, moved to the Butternuts, a place in central New York; Candace, b. March 24, 1795, d. young. By Sally had Isaac G., moved to Illinois; and Lucinda, moved to New York.

REUBEN BOWEN—Thomas—m. Hannah Allen, dr. of Moses, sr. He d. Sept. 5, 1825, aged 51; she d. June 6, 1843, aged 67. Lived on the farm next north of the Benson place, L. 17, R. 3. Had Olive, b. May 11, 1797, m. Enoch Stewart; Penelope, b. May 8, 1799, m. Nicholas Hart; Rufus, b. Oct. 8, 1800; Britannia, b. May 24, 1802, m. Abner Ballou; Sally, b. March 16, 1804, m. Ira Fisher; Allen, b. Sept. 15, 1805; Louisa, b. Aug. 3, 1807, m. Caleb Boyce; Hannah, b. June 18, 1809, m. Darius Hart; Reuben, b. July 21, 1811; Martha, b. July 15, 1813, 1st m. Ira Fisher, 2d m. D. B. Aldrich; Sarah, b. Oct. 5, 1815, m. Thomas Fenner; Fostina, b. Dec. 7, 1818, m. Silas White; Lydia, b. Nov. 4, 1820, m. Farris Taft.

ZEPHANIAH BOWEN—Thomas—m., Feb. 25, 1798, Martha, dr. of Moses Allen, sr. He bought the David Russell place, and lived on the same, L. 15, R. 4, a few years after his marriage, and then moved onto the old homestead and took care of his father and mother. He d. June 4, 1851, aged 74; she d. Oct. 10, 1854, aged 72. Had Hannah, b. May 28, 1799, 1st m. Alva Howard, 2d m. Robert Boyce; Moses A., b. Nov. 16, 1800, m. Eliza Angier, and moved to Illinois; Margaret, b. May 15, 1802, 1st m. Walter Erskine, 2d m. Maturin Ballou; Phebe, b. Sept. 4, 1804, m. Nahum Sisson, of Texas; Zimri, b. June 29, 1806; Thomas, b. March 11, 1808, m. Sally T. Boyce, dr. of John, jr., and moved to Indiana; Lydia, b. Feb. 10, 1810, m. Reuben Angier; Dennis, b. March 5, 1812, m. Prudence Blanding, dr. of Otis, and d. on the old place; Eliza A. M., b. Jan., 1814, m. Reuben Angier; Zephaniah A., b. March 24, 1816, d. July 11, 1819; Savalla L., b. March 6, 1823, m. Noah Perry.

EZRA BOWEN—Nathan—Thomas—m., March, 15, 1807, widow Lois Harris. He moved to Sutton, Vermont.

THOMAS BOWEN—Nathan—Thomas—m. Feb. 18, 1810, Hannah, dr. of John Harkness. He removed to western N. Y.

JESSE BOWEN—Nathan—Thomas—m. Jan. 30, 1811, Dilla Cole. Had one child, Harris, b. Sept. 22, 1812. He moved to Vermont.

NATHAN BOWEN, —Nathan—Thomas—m. Nov. 19, 1829, Alpha, dr. of Otis Whipple, b. Dec. 2, 1808. Lived in the old house until 1840, when he built a new house, where he has since resided. He built a saw-mill on Tully, which he operated for more than 20 years. He was on the board of selectmen in 1849. Had ten children, viz.: Harriet E., b. May 14, 1830, m. Nov. 26, 1851, Robert F. Boyce, lives in Athol; Olive J. A., b. Oct. 1831, first m. Romanzo Howard, 2d m. Samuel Thompson, lives in Troy; Franklin O., b. Aug. 28, 1833; Frederick A., b. July 3, 1835; Eliza E., b. Feb. 7, 1837; Nathan P., b. June 15, 1840; d. July 4, 1841; Alfred R., b. March 20, 1842; Edwin N., b. Nov. 14, 1843; Sidney B., b. Dec. 28, 1848; Emma J., b. Nov. 15, 1851, m. James B. Cass, Jan. 1, 1882.

RICHARD BOWEN—Nathan—Thomas—m. Oct. 1832, Joanna, dr. of Moses Allen. Lives on the old homestead; replaced the old house by a new one about 1858. Had no children; she d. Dec. 25, 1868, aged 62.

JAMES BOWEN—Nathaniel A.—Thomas—m. April 27, 1809, Abigail Estes, dr. of Zacheus. Lived on the David Ingersoll place 1817, and removed to Monroe, Mass., the same year; he d. Feb. 22, 1851, aged 61; she d. 1833, aged 42. Had Horatio, Uberto, b. Feb. 22, 1813; Lorenzo, d. young; Lorenzo, Orrin, Emily, Albert, and Nancy, the last four b. in Monroe.

RUFUS BOWEN—Reuben—Thomas—m. March 2, 1826, Alona Aldrich, dr. of Rhoda Aldrich. He lived on his father's place until he sold and moved to Swansey, about 1840. Was a justice of the peace, and moderator several times. Had no children; d. Oct. 6, 1866; she d. Jan. 13, 1866.

ALLEN BOWEN—Reuben—Thomas—m. Jan. 27, 1831, Phila Boyce, daughter of Cadish Boyce. He lived on his father's place one year, and then moved to Illinois, where he died. Had two children, Emmerancy and Lovina.

REUBEN BOWEN, Jr.—Reuben—Thomas—m. Eliza Watkins, of Hopkinton, Mass. Was a Methodist minister. He d. in Hopkinton, June 28, 1843. Had no children.

ZIMRI BOWEN—Zephaniah—Thomas—m. Dec. 10, 1835, Polly, dr. of Russell Wheeler, of Royalston. She was b. July 4, 1812. He lives on the old homestead of his father and grandfather. Has seven children, viz.: Zimri W., b. Oct. 29, 1837, m. Myra E. Claffin, and resides in Leominster; Martha I., b. Dec. 14, 1839, m. Charles D. Kimball; Lydia L., b. Jan. 7, 1842, m. Jeremiah Allen; Polly A., b. Dec. 17, 1843; George M., b. March 24, 1846; Robert D., b. Sept. 18, 1848, m. Eleanor P. Russell, lives in Leominster; Benjamin F., b. July 12, 1851.

UBERTO BOWEN—James—Nathaniel A.—Thomas—m. Aug. 11, 1839, Angela, dr. of Jonathan Rawson, Esq. He continued the store business at the old Rawson stand for a short time, and then detached the store from the dwelling and moved the same farther north, which he fitted up in more modern style, and did quite an extensive business in the same until it was burnt, 1853. Has five children, viz.: Henry R., b. June 13, 1840; Alonzo C., b. May 23, 1843, lived in Kentucky; Ellen L., b. Dec. 4, 1846, m. Frederick Bowen; Albert J., b. April 26, 1848; Frank P., b. Oct. 1, 1851.

FRANKLIN O. BOWEN—Nathan—Nathan—Thomas—m. June 4, 1856, Ellen Bolles, dr. of Jesse. He bought the mills built by Jacob Whitcomb, Jr., on Tully, and is still engaged in manufacturing lumber. Has two children, viz.: Clara E., b. June 19, 1860, is a professional nurse in Boston; Nellie F., b. Feb. 13, 1862.

FREDERICK A. BOWEN—Nathan—Nathan—Thomas—m. Dec. 4, 1862, Ellen L., dr. of Uberto Bowen. Has lived in Keene; now resides in Fitzwilliam. Had Fred, E., b. Oct. 28, 1865; Eva, b. March 10, 1867; Walter Leroy, b. Oct. 26, 1875; Adin T., b. June 6, 1879.

EDWIN N. BOWEN—Nathan—Nathan—Thomas—m. Dec. 27, 1866, Jane C. Smith, of Fitzwilliam. Lived on the Bowman Howe place. Removed to Fitzwilliam, 1882.

SIDNEY B. BOWEN—Nathan—Nathan—Thomas—m., March 1867, Jennie E., dr. of Ozial Ballou, and widow of Stephen Martin. Lives on the Jacob Whitcomb place. Had Minnie, b. March 1, 1869.

GEORGE M. BOWEN, son of Zimri, m. Eliza R. Lynch, of Essex, N. Y., b. Sept. 9, 1840. Lives on the George Handy place. Had Minnie E., b. July 11, 1870; George A., b. March 31, 1872; Frank L., b. July 28, 1873; Clara L., b. Feb. 26, 1875; Clarence E., b. Aug. 30, 1879.

HENRY R. BOWEN, son of Uberto, m. Jane C., dr. of Jerril A. Curtis. Lives in Swansey.

Frank P. Bowen, son of Uberto, m. Lauretta, dr. of Nathaniel Bryant. She d. Jan. 30, 1879.

I am sending a copy of Thomas Bowen, Family the one that I joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on. Viola Ballou, Edwin Ballou, Rachel Bowen, Nathan Bowen, Thomas Bowen, he is my Great-Great-Grand-Father, and I am Eighty Six Years old, I am glad to send this if it will be of any help to any one.—Sincerely yours, Viola Ballou Morse, 407 E. 6th St., Long Beach 2, California.

HELPFUL HINTS

Vermont had three claimants for her territory, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. In the settlement of this question she paid New York \$30,000. In 1777 she adopted a Bill of Rights and assumed independence under the name of "New Connecticut."

Vermont was admitted as a State of the Union in 1791. . . . Both Maine and Vermont furnished many brave generals and heroic soldiers, but they were credited to Massachusetts, New York or New Hampshire.

Kentucky was then a part of Virginia and Tennessee a part of North Carolina. The territory now known as the State of Tennessee in 1784 declared in convention to be an independent state under the name of "State of Franklin" which organization it maintained until 1788 when jurisdiction

was restored by North Carolina and continued until admitted into the Union in 1796 as the State of Tennessee.

The first organized resistance to British encroachments in the Colonies was in North Carolina near the river Allamance, on May 16, 1771. The citizens of the State had organized a force under the name of Regulators, about 2,000 in number. Governor William Tryon, afterwards Governor of New York, defeated them with considerable loss. A number of prisoners were taken and cruelly executed as traitors. REF.: Wheeler's History of North Carolina, Volume 2, page 18.

Descendants of these patriots are eligible to membership in the N. S. D. A. R.

All marriage bonds from 1665 to 1800 filed in the Office of Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey, are published in Volume XII, New Jersey Archives.

* * *

EXACT COPY OF RECORD IN COLLINS' FAMILY BIBLE

BIRTHS

Daniel Collins was born April 4, 1774.
Ruth Prather was born September 8, 1790.
James Prather was born July 3, 1783.

MARRIAGES

James Prather and Harriet Collins was married the 4 day of December 1823.

John Jeremiah Collins and Elizabeth Bailey was married April 2, 1826.

Rouben Giles Collins and Lucinda Carter was married March 15, 1827.

Turner Evans & Sarah S. P. Collins married May 5, 1831.

Wm. C. Brown & Sarah S. P. Evans married March 1825.

Oliver Grimes and Sidney Elizabeth Collins married August 12, 1841.

Wm. L. Collins & Mary S. Mare married March 4, 1848.

Daniel Collins & Margaret Tareman (Relict of John Tareman) was married April 24, 1798.

Daniel Collins & Ruth Prather married May 3, 1812.

Richard C. Collins & Rebecca J. M. Clellen married Oct. 30, 1851.

Charles P. Collins & Sarah E. Huey married March 5, 1852.

Mary Jane Collins & Isaac McClellan June 15, 1848.

Daniel C. Collins & Margret A. Hallick married March 17, 1853.

BIRTHS

William Tareman was born June 18, 1792.

Anne Tareman born August 26, 1794.

Catherine Tareman born March 10, 1796.

Harriott Collins born January 31, 1790.

John Jeremiah Collins born July 18, 1800.
 Reubin Giles Collins born March 17, 1802.
 Mary Collins born August 4, 1804.
 Elizabeth Margret Giles Collins was born Sept. 23, 1807.
 Sarah Parnelia Sophia Collins born November 18, 1813.
 James Prather Collins born February 6, 1815.
 Mary Jane Collins born July 23, 1810.
 Daniel Cresap Collins born June 24, 1818.
 William Thomas Collins born Dec. 24, 1819.
 Ruth Rebecca Collins born November 22, 1821.
 Sidney Elizabeth Collins Sept. 18, 1823.
 Richard Churchill Collins born December 7, 1825.
 Charles Prather Collins born Dec. 11, 1827.
 Laurence Summerfield Collins and Marth Laurence was born Feb. 28, 1830.
 Margaret Ann Evans Daughter of Turner and Sarah S. P. Evans born March 21, 1832.

DEATHS

Mary Collins died September 2, 1805 age 15 months wanting 2 days.
 William Tareman died Feb. 6, 1810.
 Margaret Collins died Feb. 27, 1810.
 Elizabeth Margaret Giles Collins died April 1, 1825.
 Ruth Rebecca Collins died August 28, 1831.
 James Prather Collins died March 6, 1833.
 Sidney Elizabeth Grimes died April 23, 1842 on the 19 year of age.
 Sarah Sophia Pemelia Brown died June 7, 1845, 32 year of age.
 Daniel Collins died June 3, 1832 aged 58 years & two months.
 Daniel Cresap Collins died July 23, 1891, aged 73 yrs. 29 days.
 James Prather died April 28, 1846 aged 63.
 Laurence Summerfield Collins died July 24, 1854, aged 24 yrs. 5 month.
 Mary S. M. Collins wife of W. T. Collins died November 28, 1871 age 42 year, 2 months & 8 days.
 Richard Churchill Collins died July 28, 1874, age 49 years.
 Mrs. Marth L. Strang died Oct. 7, 1880.
 Lucenda Collins died Sept. 6, 1830 age 20 years wanting 1 month, 6 day.
 Margret Ann Collins died Sept. 13, 1830 age 2 month.
 Elizabeth Collins died May 31, 1831.
 John J. Collins Jun. died June 5, 1835.
 Ruth Prather Collins died Aug. 8, 1861, aged 70 years, 11 months, 18 day.
 Mary Jane McClelland died August 30, 1888, age 72 yrs. 1 mo. 7 days.
 Collins' came from Va. to Clinton Co., Ill.

* * *

WATTS FAMILY RECORD—EXACT COPY

Benjamin Watts and Elizabeth Key Watts.
 Haden Watts was born 11-8-1785.
 Leesa Ann Wadsworth Watts 2-24-1788.
 Haden Watts died 5-21-1846.
 Lecea Ann Wadsworth died 7-30-1864.
 Haden Watts and Lecea Ann Wadsworth was married 10-2-1806 by Willia Wardlow Esquire, in State of Georgia—Jackson Co., Oconia River. Mulberry Fork.
 James Hix Watts, son of Haden and Lecea Ann

Watts was born 11-19-A. D. 1807. Baptized by James Russell. Died 12-1-1872.

Thomas Watts was born on 11-15-1809. Died 9-15-1819.

Sally Watts was born 2-26-1812. Baptized by Henry Hardy. Died 11-28-1850.

William H. Watts was born 10-14-A. D. 1813. Baptized by Josiah Randal. Died 5-28-1872.

Haden Watts was born 2-1 A. D. 1816. Baptized by Samuel Thompson died January 3, 1867. Our babe was born 12-8-1817. Died 12-20-1817.

Benjamin Watts was born 11-13-1819. Baptized by David Sharp.

Elizabeth Watts was born 4-19-1822. Deceased 7-19 A. D. 1822.

Celia Ann Watts was born 8-20-1823. Baptized by Ebenezer Webster. Died 11-19-1901.

Susanna S. Watts was born 9-7-1826. Baptized by Charles Hardy. Died

John F. Watts was born 1-17-1829. Baptized by Samuel H. Thompson. Died 5-26-1830.

Simeon W. Watts was born 1-23-1831. Deceased 6-1-1831.

Richard Watts was born 6-23-1832. Baptized by Joshua Barnes. Died 1-22-1893.

Thomas Lacey Watts was born 8-20-1833.

Haden Watts was born in Virginia but afterward moved to Georgia—was married in Jackson Co. Georgia,—trace ancestry to Wales.

James Prather, Sr., b. 1740 d. 1791 married 1765 Ann Turner b. ab. 1747 died after 1775. He served on Committee of Safety 1775. Born & died, Prince George Co., Md.

EMMA B. PRATHER,
 Franklin 701, Carlyle, Illinois.

* * *

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

I-45 (a) Hyde-Durkee.—Wanted ancestry and dates of Mary Hyde who in 1764 married Oliver Durkee of Windham, Connecticut. Their children were: Tamina, Vine, William, Samuel and Jedediah. Before 1790 they settled in Brookfield, Vermont.

(b) Green-Phillips.—Wanted data of Sally Green, who married Caleb Phillips (both of Ashfield, Massachusetts) in 1781. They later moved to Phelps, Ontario County, New York. Mrs. H. F. Going, 214 West Pike Street, Pontiac 14, Michigan.

I-45. (a) Harrington.—Want parents of Angel Harrington who lived in Otsego County, New York, in the year 1835. Children: Wallace, Remus, Susan, Alva and others. Whom did he marry?

(b) DeTar-Dodd.—Who were the parents of David DeTar and Delilah Dodd who were married in Pennsylvania about the year 1790? Mrs. David Corn, 210 South 9th Street, Petersburg, Indiana.

I-45. Christ.—Want parents of Columbus C. Christ and Oliver Christ, brothers, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Related to a Morton family. Did they have a Revolutionary ancestor? Mrs. Edith G. Bischoff, 80 Grape Street, Gallipolis, Ohio.

I-45. Denby-Upshaw-Heminger.—Wish information on Denby, Upshaw, Heminger and Keyser (Kizer) lines. Mrs. Ray V. Jared, Olney, Illinois.

I-45. (a) Overman.—Wanted parentage and origin of Jacob Overman who was in Pasquotank County, North Carolina, in 1644.

(b) Want parentage and origin of Dorothy, wife of Jacob Overman of Pasquotank first and of Perquimans County later on. Mrs. George E. Hineman, P. O. Box 386, Dighton, Kansas.

I-45. Adams.—Want ancestry, birth, marriage, and all possible data on the family of David Adams who was born in 1754 in Virginia, died 1823. Married Elizabeth Wood. Settled in Mercer County, Kentucky, on land granted by the State of Virginia. Elsie Adams, 1030 East Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach 2, California.

I-45. (a) Preston.—Wanted parentage of Judith Preston (Presson) born about 1750, married Carr (Karr). They had a large family and moved from New Hampshire to Vermont. Named a son John P. and this name is carried on down in other of her children's families. Can relationship to other Prestons be explained?

(b) Avery.—Want all data possible on the name of Desire Avery, such as birth record, baptismal, parentage, marriage record, birth of children, or death of herself. She was wife of — Avery. Wish her given name. Ottie Youngs Lee, 423 South Gee Street, Tacoma 3, Washington.

I-45. (a) Carter.—Want parents of Mary S. Carter, born 1779, married Alexander Beatty (Beatty) July 27, 1797. Died in West Virginia after 1833.

(b) Young-Musser.—Wanted parents of Mary Christiana Young, born September 11, 1748, married George Musser July 16, 1765. He died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harry L. Kendall, 322 East 11th Street, Baxter Springs, Kansas.

I-45. (a) Gwyn.—Joseph Gwyn (Guyn) was born December 19, 1771 and died near Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky in 1859. What was his father's name? Who was his wife? Where was he born? His children were Robert, Joseph Mitchell, John, Eliza, Isabella, Mildred, and William. Was Joseph Gwyn's father a Revolutionary soldier?

(b) Van Cleave.—Aaron Van Cleave, born New Jersey, married Rachel Schenck, Middleton, New Jersey, September 1734, moved to North Carolina in 1750. Son Benjamin, born Monmouth County, New Jersey, November 15, 1741, died in Shelby County, Kentucky, July 27, 1819. Married Ruth Monson in Rowan County, North

Carolina, July 14, 1765. What patriotic service did Aaron and Benjamin perform during the Revolution? Mrs. James C. Stimson, 2521 North 13th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

I-45. Gould.—Wanted ancestry of Sarah Gould, daughter of John Gould (Gold) wife's name unknown; born August 1736 Salem or Ipswich, Massachusetts, married 1755 Daniel Stickney, son of Samuel and Susannah Perley Stickney. Died 1813 Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Mrs. Starkey Jernigan, 551 5th Avenue, New York City.

I-45. (a) Wilson.—James Wilson, born about 1785 married Nancy Anderson Wilson. From Kentucky to Indiana about 1818, to Missouri about 1840. Millers by profession. Thought to have been Quakers. Children: 1. James Anderson Wilson, born 1800, Kentucky, married Margaret Carrico, (born in Sullivan County, Indiana, 1805, daughter of Charles Carrico. Lived in Green County, Farmers Township.

(b) One brother, Josiah Carrico, married Jane Williams, sister to Billy Blue gens Williams, early Indiana Statesman. Sullivan County Records burned 1850. 2. Isaac Wilson. 3. William Wilson. 4. John Squire Wilson. 5. Elizabeth Wilson, who married Billy Butler. May have been other children. Wish data of parents of James Wilson and Nancy Anderson Wilson and Margaret Carrico. Tessie James Miller, 100 North West 24th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I-45. (a) Biggs.—Please give all data on Mr. Isaac Biggs, born January 27, 1827 (supposed) in southern Indiana. Married Elizabeth Sarah Bolling (Bowling) of Fredericksburg, Virginia. When? where? died? buried (both) Medaryville, Indiana.

(b) Bolling.—Wish data of Sarah Elizabeth Bolling (Bowling) born November 15, 1830, daughter of Daniel Bowling, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mrs. Florence A. Biggs, Seahurst, Washington.

I-45. (a) Stubbs-Booth.—Want information on James Stubbs, born 1746, married Mary Eliza Scott. Had son Frank Stubbs, born 1773, married "Miss Booth." Who were Miss Booth's parents, and what was her given name? (with dates).

(b) Mitchell.—Frank Stubbs' daughter, Sarah, married John Francis Mitchell, born 1792. Who were John Francis' parents and brothers and sisters? with dates? Hattie Madden Cork, 350 Orange Street, Macon, Georgia.

I-45. (a) Dale-Stevenson.—Wanted parents and surname of Margaret who married about 1710 Archibald Dale (of John) of Somerset County, Maryland. He was born 1691. His will February 20, 1764 cites wife Margaret. A son John born about 1711 Somerset County married Sarah Stevenson about 1730, St. Martins Parish, Somerset County. Who were her parents?

(b) Dale.—Wanted first wife of James Dale (son of John) he born St. Martins 1740, married about 1762. Had Joshua who about 1791 married Esther. Parents wanted. Lived Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, later to Tennessee. Joshua's will 1826 Claiborne County, Mississippi, cites wife Esther. Tradition indicates kinship of Joshua's mother or wife to Harney or Polk families. C. G. Kibbe, 3620 Fifth Avenue, Los Angeles 16, California.

Editorially Speaking . . .

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

I AM writing this late in July in order to catch the September issue.

From this distance there is a hope that because of the promised improvement in the newsprint supply situation we may be able to print issues of 52 or 56 pages in November and December.

You see one has to plan very far ahead in the printing business, particularly in times like these.

Now that V-J Day has come, we may go back to our normal 60 and 64 page issues in a comparatively brief time.

All of us in the Magazine offices at headquarters have appreciated the patience with which you have waited for publication of your items, due to shortage of space.

Your editor has had to find room, first of all, for the regular departments of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, such as the President General's Message, Mrs. Moss' very valuable "Parliamentary Procedure," and the section devoted to Genealogical Matters.

Together with "News Items" and "Committee Reports," our readers, we have found, watch for these departments month by month, and they must appear in every issue.

Then from other material much of which you have sent in must be assembled the remaining pages.

I wish it were possible to use all the material at hand at once. But this is not possible in these war times. Much of it must go over to succeeding issues.

Be assured that these items will appear eventually if they are phrased properly and are on topics we can use.

It is such a great help to us when you keep the deadlines we have set up for all contributions.

No material received after the 20th of the month can be used until two or three months later.

That is one of the reasons we are urging all contributors to adhere closely to our deadlines.

Please observe our rules as to length, also.

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

IN her message to you the President General has stressed the fact that September is the month when children are returning to school, and naturally we think of the lessons the children will learn.

To us the study of United States history is one of great importance; the children are living the history of today, but to understand truly the reasons behind this war and our willingness to make great sacrifices they must be versed in the history of our country from its very beginning.

There is no better way to make the history of those early years a living thing than to have them read, or to have read to them, the articles in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE which tell of the happenings during the Revolutionary War period and of the men and women who have played important parts in this building of our country.

"Treasures of Our Museum" show the home life of the early pioneers and make them seem real people instead of just names in a history book.

Incidentally the fathers and older brothers might find enjoyment as well as much of educational value when reading to the children from the pages of this magazine published by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most cordially,

ISABELLE C. NASON,
National Chairman.

Please remember that the best aid any member can give to the Magazine is to subscribe to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and induce others to do likewise.

With such cooperation we can give you a Magazine worthy of our great society.

Faithfully yours,

ELISABETH E. POE,
Editor, National Historical Magazine.

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